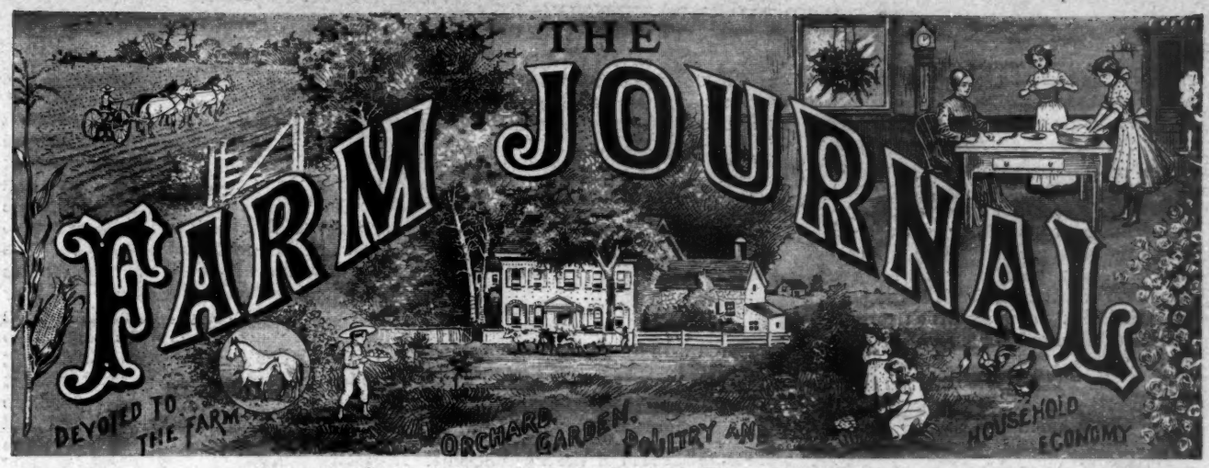

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Price, Five Cents *Practical Not Fancy Farming* Forty-first Year

1917		NOVEMBER				1917
Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
6th L. Quar.		14th N. Moon	21st F. Quar.	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	F. Moon 28th

Fair Play

We believe that all the advertisements in this paper are trustworthy. To prove our faith by works, we will make good to actual subscribers any loss sustained by trusting advertisers who prove to be deliberate swindlers. Just as we can not guarantee a pig's tail to curl in any particular direction, so we shall not attempt to adjust trifling disputes between subscribers and honorable business men, nor pay the debts of honest bankrupts. This offer holds good one month after the transaction causing the complaint. In writing to advertisers always say, "I saw your advertisement in The Farm Journal."

Oh make Thou us, through centuries long,
In peace secure, in justice strong;
Around our gift of freedom draw
The safeguards of Thy righteous law;
And, cast in some diviner mold,
Let the new cycle shame the old! Whittier.

Beware of speculation in times like this when prices are greatly inflated.

Uneasy lies the head of the man whose corn is not husked by Thanksgiving.

And as for my means, I'll husband them so well they shall go far with little.—Shakespeare.

That which costs nothing is worth nothing. Free advice to farmers by Tom, Dick and Harry comes under this head.

Tim says: "If we would stop eating when we have enough we would not need the doctor so often, nor have need of Hoover."

Too many good-intentioned folks are engaged in efforts to amuse the farmer. If he can be assured of a living wage he will provide his own amusement.

We'd like to drop in and eat turkey with you, dear Farm Journal folks, but the good wife gently hints that we've a dinner engagement at home with her.

The farmer can plow and sow the seed, but there his efforts cease. Unless Providence sends the early and latter rains, the husbandman's toil goes for naught.

It is seldom that any of Our Folks have occasion to test the efficacy of our Fair Play notice, owing to the vigilance of our advertising department; but, if they do, they find that it means all it says—and more.

One of Peter Tumbledown's neighbors loaned him his Chautauqua tickets for an afternoon. Peter imparted the good news to his wife and admonished her to be ready in time. As she sat waiting on the porch she heard Peter slamming doors and fussing around the barn. Inquiry disclosed the fact that a breeching-strap belonging to his only safe harness could not be found. When it was too late to start he remembered that it was buckled about the neck of a calf he had sold. "Too bad," said Peter, "but I am glad I know where that strap is."

Cozy?—yes, indeed! Rosy apples, corn in the popper, a roaring fire, loving hearts—these are some of the Thanksgiving pleasures. Read "The Joys of Life" on page 575, and be convinced

Need Uncle Sam strip the farms in order to get soldiers? Read President Wilson's personal letter to Our Folks, on page 580.

High Farming at Elmwood

By Jacob Biggle

There are certain natural phenomena associated with the passing seasons which so unerringly mark them that an observing man, even though blind, would have no difficulty in noting the change even if it were not "announced by all the trumpets of the sky." This thought came to me one morning in the early part of September as I went about my work. From the shelter of a near-by grove came the strident note of a blue jay. Presently the caw of a crow drew my attention from the jay, and as I watched the crow winging its way to a corn-field close at hand, the lowing of cattle was borne to my ears from an adjacent pasture. The lowing of cattle is common to all seasons, and neither the jay nor the crow confine their calls to September; but in this instance there was an indefinable something in the notes that was not present in the spring and summer—something which at once suggested the autumn, although the almanac distinctly says that summer does not end until the twenty-second of September.

I do not pretend to explain the phenomena, leaving that to the psychologists; but there is no doubt that all the lower creation correctly read the signs of the times and govern themselves accordingly. Hence the migration of birds in the fall to a more hospitable clime, and their return in the nesting season to their northern habitat. Many of the animals also provide for the winter by prudently laying in a store of provisions, regardless of the high

cost of living. The frugality and foresight of the ant long since passed into a proverb that is quoted for the edification and shame of the sluggard, no less than for the encouragement of the thrifty.

Among the creatures that provide for the morrow is man, and occupying no mean place in his winter hoard is the apple, a royal fruit of the greatest antiquity. It goes back to the very foundation of things, for it is the popular belief that the fruit which tempted Adam and Eve to their everlasting hurt was an apple, and the legendary Trojan war, "whence to Greece unnumbered ills arose," was caused by the bestowal of an apple upon the wrong person. Near our own time came "Johnny Appleseed"—half mystic, half tramp—who, while settlers and Indians were still contending for the mastery of the Middle West, fructified it by planting apple seeds wherever they were likely to grow, and later generations rose up to call him blessed.

I do not remember the time when I did not eat apples, but I do remember that as a small boy I sometimes ate them injudiciously, of which fact I soon had accurate "inside information." I also remember that my father did not wait for Newton's law of gravitation to do its work, but marshalled his forces to pick the apples so as to prevent bruising them. It was no light task for a lad equipped with a grain bag, slung from his shoulder by the device of tying an apple in one corner of the bag, to carry his load from limb to limb or up and down a ladder; but as I ate the fruit in midwinter I appreciated the wisdom of hand picking. As I recall those early days, it seems to me that the varieties were few. The Pennock, a large, luscious apple; the red Romanite, small but tasty; the Russet, and a small, hard apple known to us as the Grindstone, which it required most of the winter to mellow, comprised the list of winter apples in our neighborhood; and while I recall them with pleasant recollections, I would not give one tree of Baldwin or Northern Spy for a whole orchard of the best apples of my boyhood.

I have long regretted that, while apples are so abundant in this country, the means of distribution are so inadequate that a great many apple lovers are deprived of them almost entirely. While it is an exaggeration to say that "an apple a day keeps the doctor away," it is true that sound, ripe apples are wholesome and appetizing. I never quite appreciated the universality of the love for apples until I set apart a corner of the orchard for the free use of my landless neighbors. They are fall apples, mostly Porter and Jefferis (the desirable winter sorts do not do well with us), and I have noted that every fall the branches of these set-apart trees contain ropes of apples, while the remainder of the orchard may be almost barren of fruit. I merely state the fact without trying to account for it. Those of my neighbors who have the privilege of this corner of the orchard have never abused it, although some of the small boys, no doubt, have often been tempted to break bounds. It has been since the inauguration of this plan that I have been most impressed with the fact that everybody loves an apple, either raw or cooked, and therefore they should be thankful that they live in the greatest apple country in the world. What a pity that so much of the delicious fruit rots in the orchard every season.

Vermont

[In the Green Mountain state there are more than thirty thousand of Our Folks, and for them and other loyal, home-loving Vermonters who may dwell elsewhere, the following old favorite is here printed. Next month we go out to the Central West.]

But what to us are centuries dead,
And rolling years forever fled,
Compared with thee, O grand and fair
Vermont,—our goddess mother?
Strong with the strength of thy verdant hills,
Fresh with the freshness of mountain rills,
Pure as the breath of the fragrant pine,
Glad with the gladness of youth divine,
Serenely thou sittest throned today
Where the free winds that round thee play
Rejoice in thy wave of sun-bright hair,
O thou, our glorious mother!
Rejoice in thy beautiful strength and say,
Earth holds not such another!

Thou art not old with thy hundred years,
Nor worn with care, or toil, or tears,
But all the glow of the summer-time
Is thine today in thy glorious prime!
Thy brow is fair as the winter snows,
With a stately calm in its still repose;
While the breath of the rose the wild bee sips,
Half mad with joy, can not eclipse
The marvelous sweetness of thy lips;
And the deepest blue of the laughing skies
Hides in the depths of thy fearless eyes,
Gazing afar over land and sea
Wherever thy wandering children be!
Fold on fold,
Over thy form of grandest mold,
Floweth thy robe of forest green,
Now light, now dark, in its emerald sheen.
Its broidered hem is of wild-flowers rare,
With feathery fern-fronds light as air
Fringing its borders. In thy hair
Sprays of the pink arbutus twine,
And the curling rings of the wild grapevine.
Thy girdle is woven of silver streams;
Its clasp with the opaline luster gleams
Of a lake asleep in the sunset beams;
And, half concealing,
And half revealing,
Floats over all a veil of mist
Pale tinted with rose and amethyst!

Julia C. R. Dorr.

Our November Bill-of-Fare

We've worked hard to make this issue of The Farm Journal the "best yet." Don't fail to read:

"The Joys of Life"—are they yours? They easily might be.

"How I Won My Farm"—by moonlight and lantern light.

"Killing the Thief and Assassin"—know any better ways?

"He Married Nellie After All"—you'd have done the same thing, perhaps!

"Make Him Pay"—Dr. Frank Crane talks right out in meeting.

"Patriotic Meals."

Uncertain Times

By Walt Mason

In times of war no prophet tells just what will chance tomorrow; it may be you'll be wearing bells, or plunged neck deep in sorrow. Perhaps the boss will on you smile, and say, "Boy, I admire you;" perhaps he'll say that trade's so vile he fears he'll have to fire you. We are at war with sword and gun, and as the trouble waxes, our Uncle Sam may need much mon, and load us down with taxes. From big expense there's no escape, when nations get to scrappin'; so let us get ourselves in shape to meet whate'er may happen. Let's purchase small tin savings banks, with red and yellow painted, and in them put the marks and francs and other coin untainted. In time of war prepare for peace, that peace of mind unending which comes to prudent folk who cease all vain and useless spending; who have a package put away, should evil days come nigh them, who'll do without their pies today, if they lack coin to buy them. Keep out of debt, for debt's a curse when times are calm and cheerful, and now that war is here it's worse—it's something dread and fearful. Be prudent now, before the stress of war has made us humble, and when the crisis comes you'll bless the day you took a tumble.

Walt Mason

[Copyright by The George Matthew Adams Service.]

The Weather for November

November, called by the Saxons the bloody month, the month of blue devils and, because of its gales, the wind month, has many storms to its credit. One of the most terrific storms in history, lasting an entire week, occurred in November, 1703. On the twenty-second the sun enters the sign of Sagittarius, the archer, which is said to express the predominance of cold weather. The average November, as shown by statistics, has five or six cloudy days in ten, and two days in ten are rainy. The temperature averages ten degrees above the average temperature for the year.

Despite the fact that

"November's sky is chill and drear,
November's leaf is red and sear,"

the month has two things to commend it—Thanksgiving, which comes this year the twenty-ninth, and hazy, dreamy Indian summer. Owing to the prevailing dryness, forest fires often occur during Indian summer, their smoke adding to the haze. Indian summer corresponds to St. Martin's summer in England. This begins the eleventh of the month, the weather on that day determining the kind of weather which will prevail until Christmas time and beyond, according to the prophets. See whether it holds true this year.

Records of police courts, deportment in public schools, suicides, general health and behavior, show unmistakable influence of the weather on people, and November skies have had no small part in setting it down as a rather dreary month. About the twenty-third of the month look out for a shower of meteors radiating from a point in the constellation of Andromeda, if you know where that is. What a lot of enjoyment there is in knowing the stars!

Less Grain for Live Stock

By M. G. Kirkpatrick, Stock Editor

IT is time to do away with extravagance in feeding grain to stock. The fact that grain is commanding enormous prices is sufficient reason why its use should be limited. Profitable production of meat and economical wintering of breeding animals without the necessity of a large amount of grain in the ration, is an added reason why its use should be curtailed.

In the dairy barn, roots, or forage crops such as alfalfa, clover, soy-beans and cow-peas, may partly take the place of grain. The best feed to use as a partial substitute for grain is silage. For all practical purposes, a balanced ration for an average cow giving fifteen to eighteen pounds of milk is about fourteen pounds of alfalfa hay and thirty-five pounds of corn silage. No grain is necessary for that production. A pound of cottonseed-meal fed on the silage will furnish the necessary protein. A cow producing more than eighteen pounds of milk will need grain, the amount depending on the quantity of milk.

In the feed lots the most economical gains on steers and lambs are secured when silage and alfalfa or clover hay are used largely in the ration. Swine being fitted for market can not consume any large amount of roughage, but brood sows relish alfalfa hay, and its use insures strong, healthy litters. Fillies and weanling colts utilize alfalfa hay advantageously, while mares in foal may be wintered on that ration alone. Breeding ewes that enter the winter in good shape can be carried until lambing time without grain, provided they have a good supply of well-cured alfalfa or clover hay and some silage for succulence. It is imperative to feed neither moldy silage nor silage made from corn cut too green.

This bunch of lambs on a Kansas farm represents a small fortune with wool selling around sixty cents a pound. But wool is not the only source of income. During the last few years lambs have been the most profitable animals for turning alfalfa, clover, silage and grain into meat. There is a serious shortage of sheep now

Pork Without Corn

Corn is not absolutely essential for pork, and other feeds may be profitably substituted for corn. Their use must be determined by their availability, cost per pound and relative feeding value. Crushed oats can be substituted for corn to the extent of two-thirds of the ration, when the cost per pound is two-fifths less than that of corn. Barley will take the place of corn altogether when the cost is the same per pound. Rye, at nine-tenths the cost of corn, and frosted wheat at the same price, will take the place of corn. When ground and fed as a meal, the grain sorghums will displace corn in the ration if a trifle lower in price. The same is true of millet when one-fourth cheaper, hominy feed when one and one-seventh the price of corn, and wheat shorts when one and one-tenth the price of corn per pound. Millet can not be fed alone, but with a protein supplement. Rice bran can be used when one-tenth cheaper than corn, no protein being needed. Barley feed, which has about the same feeding value as a mixture of wheat bran and shorts, can replace corn-meal when costing the same. Millet, cull beans and rice bran tend to produce soft pork if fed too extensively.

What Sheep Raisers Say

If you are breeding for speed, mate long-legged males and females. Most of us would not care for that kind of sheep on our farms. We do not want fence jumpers, but quiet, yet vigorous sheep. For this, sheep with short legs and compact bodies are best.

Every year or two some one suggests that the state forests be used as sheep or goat ranches. The foresters say it is impracticable. Why not use farm pastures instead?

A narrow gateway for sheep leads to a big lot of trouble.

A sheep corral is nothing less than insurance against sheep-killing dogs, which have constituted one of the greatest obstacles to sheep-raising. Sheep may be driven into the corral at night, since sheep losses usually occur at night.

Cow Consideration

Hair in the region of the udder should be kept short by clipping, since the hair harbors dirt.

If strongly flavored foods such as turnips or cabbage are given at any time except immediately after milking, the milk is likely to have the flavor of the food.

To insure strong, vigorous, healthy winter calves, provide the pregnant mother with clover or alfalfa hay, corn silage, and from two to four pounds of a grain mixture composed of two parts oats, two parts wheat bran and one part by weight of linseed-oil meal. Grain should be fed sparingly for a few days prior to and after calving.

It is always desirable to grind all grains for the dairy cow because of the large amount of feed that a cow must digest in order to produce well.

When butter becomes strong and rancid, break it up into new milk, working this through it; then take out the butter, wash it and work the milk out of it as you did the buttermilk in the beginning.

Tim's Horse Talk

On some Belgian farms before the war, horses brought in as much income as the land itself. Belgium will need help in horse growing after the war. Can't we do something at it? Have to be pretty good horses if we do, for those people are past-masters in horse breeding, especially in the draft type.

One of Our Folks suggests that splints, spavin and a few other ailments would often be prevented by blistering both the horse and the driver.

Growing colts should never be wintered on hardwood floors. Box stalls with well-drained dirt floors should be provided for them. Roadster colts need more space for exercise than the draft colts. Good colts are always the product of a liberal, careful feeding. A stunted colt is always the starved colt, and it can never hope to catch up.

Well-mated teams sell to much better advantage than single animals. It is a pretty good plan, when you have a horse or colt for sale, to buy a mate and sell the two together. The increase of twenty-five per cent in selling price will warrant it if the animals are well matched in size, color, conformation and strength.

Notes and Queries

The wise farmer does not need to study the laws relating to the humane treatment of animals. His good business sense tells him that humanity toward animals pays in dollars and cents, and in the comradeship we have with our animal friends.

One reason why some young folks grow dissatisfied with the farm is because Johnny's little pig grows up to be dad's big hog.

In spite of poor pastures, together with the high cost of both roughage and concentrated feed, the average milk production in the Walla Walla Testing Association, Washington, was about forty pounds higher per cow during September than for the same month last year.

Frank Fraley, of Naperville township, had two sheep to shear this year. One of these had a twenty-three-pound fleece, while the other fleece weighed twenty-four. If every farm had a few sheep as

good as these, it would certainly help out the wool scarcity. E. B. Heaton, *Illinois.*

In Braxton county, W. Va., thirty-two farmers fed silage to beef cattle last winter. Recently they gave the County Agent figures to show how much money they saved by it. The saving, based on the methods of feeding without silage used by the most of these men previous to last year, amounted to $126 per farmer.

Stock should be bunched together as much as possible to make the chores go smoothly and swiftly. Keep the little flock of sheep next the pig-pen, and feed both at one time. Then any waste hay from the sheep is quickly transferred to the pig-pen for a bed. These little savings of time twice a day make up the sum total of a profitable year. H. S.

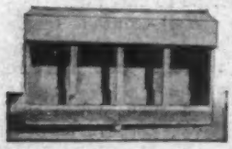
Are farmers wasteful? It seems so, for according to authoritative figures, one-half of their most valuable crop—the manure crop—is wasted each year. The loss amounts to $500,000,000 a year,—one-fourth enough to

Manure pits need not be so expensive as this brick one on the right. A roof to keep rain and snow off the pile will prevent much of the loss

float the first Liberty Loan. With proper storage of the crop in covered concrete pits, or in sheds, the loss need not exceed one-third that amount.

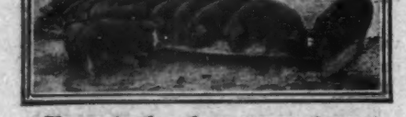
The officials of one railroad company whose lines comprise four per cent of the country's mileage, state that $100,000 worth of stock was killed on their right of way last year. If the loss on all lines is as great accordingly, that means a $2,000,000 loss each year due to carelessness, poor fences and pasturing the right of way. Here is food for thought. Raise crops, not stock, on the right of way.

This type of self-feeder is used and liked by a great many hog raisers. It is known as the bobbin type, so called because of the piece of 2 x 2 inch stuff across the bottom of the feeder, equally distant from each end. When a shote eats from the higher end of the feeder, that end will come down like a teeter, jarring the feed in the hopper and causing it to work down into the trough where the pigs can get at it. The feed is not so likely to become clogged in the hopper as in the ones which set firmly on the ground.



An old sheep man told me a few days ago that he takes as much care in growing fine wool as in making good butter. There are no burs, seed or dirt in his clip, and no weak places in the staple due to irregular feeding. His racks are placed where the hay will not be carried over the backs of the sheep, since wool that is filled with hayseed and burs is always docked in price. Mrs. D. C. Curtis, *New York.*

The average breeding animal which is fitted for the show ring is incapacitated for breeding for some time, so long does it take to get



The grain these hogs are rooting out on the ground will cut down the profits. Grain is too valuable to waste

rid of the surplus fat which custom demands on all show animals. To be sure, such animals look well when dressed up, as do people; but it is a sinful waste of grain, which does not benefit the animals. It is time for breeders to call a halt and start a new custom—that of exhibiting breeding animals in breeding condition.

A great many dairymen in the East were forced to sell their young stock for veal last spring because of a scarcity of feed. Some found it more profitable to knock their calves in the head at birth than to use the milk to produce veal. At the same time, breeders in the West were scouring the country to secure good young stuff for foundations for herds. There is no reason why this condition should exist. The two sections of the country are not so widely separated that young stock could not be safely shipped from one to the other, preventing needless slaughter. Here is a problem for the powers that be, which is just as vital as a fixed price for wheat or coal.

Tone Up the Horses

Many farmers have a way, as soon as the land freezes in the fall, of reducing their horses' feed, particularly the grain, and of keeping the horses standing in the stable until spring. About three weeks before spring work begins the horses are encouraged to eat all they can. Quite often a big surprise awaits the owner of horses thus overfed and underexercised when the animals are first urged to do any considerable amount of work. In many cases such animals drop in their tracks, suffering from what is popularly known as paralysis.

The facts are, the animals' systems are out of order through being overloaded with matter that has accumulated because the horses have not been exercised at frequent and regular intervals. Frequently when such ill-conditioned horses leave the stable they seem full of spirit, whereas they are simply uneasy and full of misery.

To prevent such trouble, horses should be kept in condition all winter by regular exercise. Any farmer who makes up his mind to it can do this. The barnyard should be cleaned up every day. Wood may be hauled for the summer. Fencing material can be gathered up and the new fence placed ready for spring erection. Gravel or broken stones may be hauled for the roads. The horses should be given a run in the open fresh air in order that they may be hardened to exposure. If the exercise is increased as the spring work comes on, the farmer may feel assured that his horses will not fail him when he needs them most. Their muscles will be hard, and they will stand anything in reason.

York Co., Ontario. A. B. Kyle.

Marketing Stock Cooperatively

By George Keppel

TEN years ago the farmers around Madrid, Ia., sold their stock to a local buyer. There were few who sold in car-load lots, and much of the stuff was sold before it was in finished condition. Those things made it necessary for the dealer to buy on a wide margin—so wide that the farmers thought they were not getting any profit.

To remedy those conditions, some of the leading farmers got together and organized a cooperative shipping association, paying in $10 each. No constitution was written and no by-laws made, the only agreement being their verbal promises. They elected their directors and officers and secured a man to buy stock, paying him by the car-load.

In less than ten years practically every farmer near Madrid became a member of the association. It has solved the marketing problem by enabling them to sell their stock at better prices, insuring bigger profits. Buying is done at less expense because one man handles practically all the stock in the community and does all the buying by telephone. Those at a distance who are not members of the association find that buying is done on a narrower margin than in other localities.

"We give the farmer his profit when the stock leaves the farm," says the manager of the association, who buys the stock. "We do not aim to buy low and sell high merely to turn a lot of money back to the farmers. We pay all we think the stock warrants us to pay. Some buyers have come from near-by towns and tried to pay more for hogs than we do, but most of them have found it poor policy and are no longer buying stock. The farmers are well satisfied with the cooperative scheme and would not go back to the old method; those who are not members are glad to sell with us and get better prices for their stock."

A similar association has been organized at Woodward, Ia., for four years. Seventy-two men started the association by paying in $10 each. The capital has since been increased to $1,000. Last year dividends were declared and each man received $2. The buyer is not restricted to buying from members. He is paid a commission of $7 a car-load.

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No money in advance. The easiest operated. Best built, fastest cutting green bone cutter made. 15 days' free trial, with guarantee. Send for free catalog which also shows "Dandy" Clover Cutter.
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COLLINS' JERSEY RED
Most quickly turns corn to coin—and cheaper feeds to choicest pork.
Makes farming pay better—solves labor and potash problems
Book, FREE.
the best pig bred
375 lbs. in 9 months.

Make Money All Winter
Pull out stumps and get all the virgin land at work making money for you. It's the best land you have. Work can be done in Winter and early Spring. Stumps pulled at 3c to 5c each. An acre or more a day.
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is all steel with triple power. Equipped with solid steel bedplate and broad steel wheels. One man with team can handle it. Find out all about it by sending for the big book at once. Get the special low price proposition we are making.
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970 28th St., Centerville, Ia.

AILMENTS AND REMEDIES

SOME say it begins with injuries due to crowding or piling up in the houses; others say the trouble is due to a ration that does not meet the needs of the animals. Whatever the cause, there is slim possibility of pork when the hogs become affected with paralysis and lose the use of their hind quarters.

This condition is quite common among growing pigs, and sows in poor condition which have suckled large litters. The animals affected are unable to stand on their hind legs and will drag themselves around the lot by the use of their front quarters. For a while the hogs may gain the use of their posterior parts and then lose it again, particularly when they are hurried or crowded about the lot. The trouble in sows may develop into a general paralysis.

Paralysis is one of those things which can best be cured by prevention. Most of the cases can be prevented by proper feeding and housing. In growing pigs, a well-balanced ration is needed to insure the development of sufficient bone and muscle to carry the fat which is laid on. Plenty of lime is needed for the bone development, and protein for muscle building. Since the trouble in sows is due to poor physical condition, plenty of nourishing feed and comfortable quarters are the apparent remedies. Since the loss of control over the hind quarters is usually attributed to a diseased condition of the spinal cord, it is important to keep the hogs from crowding in doorways or piling up in the sheds, and to prevent kicks and blows which might cause local inflammation of the spinal cord.

Few hogs recover completely, although early treatment is effective. Constipation being a common symptom, a dose of Epsom salts or a couple ounces of castor-oil should be given. If a rectal injection is necessary, use glycerine, one teaspoonful to a quart of water. Five to fifteen drops of the tincture of nux vomica may be given three times a day for relief of the paralysis. Helpless animals need to be kept away from the herd in a quiet place. Rubbing the backs vigorously with liniment often brings good results.

The new subscriber that I sent you is very much pleased with The Farm Journal and told me he found something in the paper that saved the life of one of his cows.

Maine. Clara O. Spalding.

"No foot, no horse." That is an old proverb, but not less true because of its age. It is not very hard to put the middle on a horse after

Were the surplus horn removed from the first two feet, the axes would be straightened as in the third drawing

he is grown, but it is difficult to put good feet on him if they have been neglected until that time. If left alone, the feet of colts will not always develop as they should. The toes or heels may need to be lowered in order to straighten the axis of each foot. Note that in the illustrations there is a break in the axes of the first two feet shown, while in the third foot the line is straight from the fetlock joint to the base.

Contagious abortion, the dread of so many cattle raisers, has never been controlled because the proper effort has not been made. Like hog cholera, it is necessary for all breeders to cooperate, by efficient organization, to stamp it out at its first appearance.

It is commonly held that a horse can not vomit, and this is practically true under ordinary circumstances, but in others feed may be discharged from the nostrils. This sometimes takes place when the stomach is gorged or impacted with feed, or distended by gas from fermenting feed, or from dilation or widening of the gullet near the stomach. It precedes rupture of the walls of the stomach. In most instances it is to be considered a fatal symptom.

When a shoe-boil is seen to be starting it may be remedied in many instances by tying the horse up short in his stable so that the cause, bruising upon the stall floor, is done away with, and then fomenting the part with hot water until inflammation subsides, after which iodine preparations are applied to remove the remaining swelling. If the treatment proves successful, the fluid (serum) is reabsorbed and a fibroid tumor does not form. If opened at once for liberation of the serum, infection and pus formation usually follow and a fibroid wall or tumor forms. After the boil has formed, clip off the hair and rub in a little oleate of mercury once daily, or try the effects of a proprietary absorbent. If such treatment fails, have the shoe-boil carefully dissected out by a trained surgeon. If properly done little scar should remain when healing is complete. Dr. A. S. Alexander.

["Keep well" are words of more importance than "get well," so suggestions will be freely given here that will help to keep the farm animals in a healthy condition. Inquiries will be answered direct by mail to Our Folks who are not accessible to a local veterinary adviser. Address, "Ailments and Remedies," this office.]

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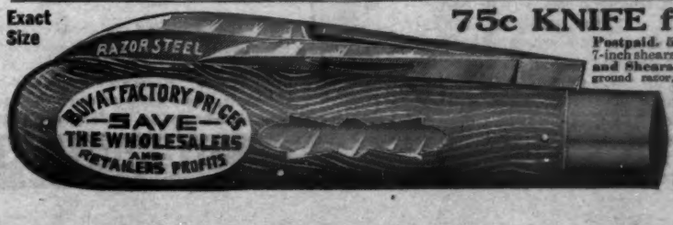

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Every Farmer a Butcher

SEVENTEEN years ago the average American ate 180 pounds of meat a year—about a half pound a day. Three years ago the average amount was down to 156 pounds a year, or about two-fifths of a pound a day. Should that rate of decrease continue, meat will be gone from our tables by the year 2000. But it is not likely that the rate of decrease will continue so far. The average consumption will reach a stationary point as it has in Germany and England, that point depending on the cost of production of meat animals and the economy observed in turning them into meat.

Of the several factors which will help to keep the average meat consumption high, home butchering will continue to be all important, because it is economical. Hogs are now slaughtered on only half of the farms in the country. If they were slaughtered on the remaining half, 11,000,000 fewer hogs would go to market annually, and the saving in profits and in freight, accruing to the farmer, would be enormous.

A type of smoke-house that satisfies and will not burn

Swine contribute most to the farmers' meat supply. To obtain the best results in killing hogs on the farm, they should have only good, solid food for thirty days before butchering. Keep the animals off feed for twenty-four to thirty-six hours before killing, for if the digestive tract is full at killing time, gases are generated and the meat may become tainted. Only healthy animals are to be selected. Excitement before killing is to be avoided, for meat often spoils during the curing process if the animals are excited. Hogs may be stunned and stuck with a six-inch knife. A short slit is made lengthwise in the throat, the knife inserted, pointing slightly backward with cutting side up, then turned to the left and withdrawn. The arteries in the neck will be severed, and bleeding will occur freely, especially if the animal is rolled over on its side.

For scalding have the water 175°, keeping the carcass in for about a half minute. If the temperature is as low as 155°, a full minute is not too long. A small shovelful of ashes or a tablespoonful of lye in the water will loosen the scurf. A block and tackle makes it easy to raise and lower the hog in the barrel. A hog hook will be needed, and the barrel is best slanted against a platform on which the carcass can be scraped quickly after scalding. The legs and head are scraped first.

Common cuts of a dressed hog

In the last few years, gasoline is being used for singeing the hair from hogs, rubbing the gasoline on the carcass with a rag and igniting with a torch. This does away with scalding. Regarding this practise, M. D. Helser, Professor of Animal Husbandry at Iowa State College, says: "The practise saves lots of time in cleaning hogs, and leaves a much better looking carcass. There is danger of cutting the carcass when the hair is shaved off with a sharp knife. Packing-houses use a blow flame which works satisfactorily. With this they can blow the flame into the depressions around the eyes, nose, feet, etc., where the hair is hard to scrape off. We expect to practise singeing in our new laboratory."

When the carcass has been scraped, after scalding or singeing, the skin is split just below the hocks in both hind legs, and gambrels inserted. The carcass is easily swung to a movable derrick, if a small block and tackle is used. Otherwise, a pole may be used for a lever, attaching it to a tree or solid post. Wash the carcass thoroughly with warm water, and scrape to remove all dirt, following with cold water.

In opening the carcass, split the hog between the hind legs and split the pelvic bone between the hams by cutting exactly in the center. Cut around the rectum and pull it down between the pelvic bones. Care must be used in cutting down the hog, not to cut the intestines or stomach. The skin may be held out with the fingers, cutting between the fingers. The entrails may be removed by cutting the cords by which they are attached to the backbone.

Pull up the gullet and cut it off. Split the breast bone, then remove heart, lungs, liver and esophagus. The head may be removed, the inside of the carcass washed, after which it is allowed to cool. After cooling, the backbone may be split or removed by cutting down on either side. The halves are then ready for cutting up and trimming.

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Feeding to the Finish Helps To Top the Market

By J. M. Carroll

MANY feeders do not understand why their stock fails to bring top prices. A trip to the market will give them a chance to see what is lacking. In one pen will be a drove of choice animals, while in the next may be a very plain bunch. The difference is either due to poor quality of the animals, or to the way they have been handled and fed. In most cases it is the latter.

Short-sighted economy in feeding is to blame for lack of fat on some grades. Feeders will cut down the rations in order to save on the feed bill. Such practise is like putting money in one pocket and taking it out of the other. A drove of stock that will class as prime will command at least $2 a hundred more than a lot that sells as plain or medium. The feeder may save money on the feed by selling sooner, but when he stops to consider he will find that the difference in price would pay for a great many bushels of feed.

Of course, some stock will get just so fat, and all the feed in creation would not make them look a bit better. They are not properly bred. Other stock that have the right breeding are sometimes marketed in a half-fat condition, and their poor condition is noticeable when they are placed alongside a prime finished bunch.

In the cattle classes, one sees this practise more prevalent than in other grades. A great many feeders have a habit of feeding just so long or just a certain amount of feed and then selling. Probably the stock have just arrived at

No evidence of short-sighted economy here. Plenty of feed secured a finish that will bring a top price

a stage where a few more bushels per head would help considerably in adding to the quality, when they are sold.

Plain cattle, by reason of feed economy, are numerous on the markets. Buyers are in no great hurry to pick up such lots. They go after the better grades, there being fewer of them. The lot which meets most competition is the one to land the highest price.

Many cattle come to market in the "in-between" class. That is, they are too heavy for country buyers and not heavy enough for killers. A few months' time in the lot would convert them into a high-class drove. The bad feature of the system lies in the fact that the feeder looks for more stock as soon as he sells. He markets a load of short-feds and then looks for more to put in the lot. It would look like better business judgment to retain the first bunch and make one drove of prime steers in place of two common lots.

Lack of feed is also evident in hog classes. Here one sees a large number of thin hogs, that class as "underweights." They sell far below the prime finished animals whose firm flesh insures a good showing on the killing sheets. The hogs that have little corn are soft fleshed and produce soft meat. Killers do not care for that sort.

With sheep it is different, as a rule. Very few thin animals come to market; but sheep, like other stock, sell best when fat and well finished. A young animal that has plenty of fat is the best commodity.

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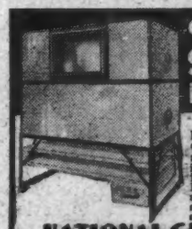

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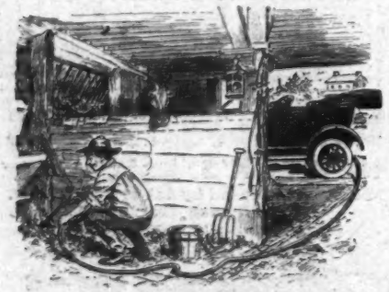
Killing the Thief and Assassin

In September we told what the state and the community can do to fight rats; this month we tell what each individual can do. If you know of any better ways to kill rats, let us hear from you

ONE of the easiest ways to kill rats is to run the exhaust fumes from an automobile where they'll do the most good. Our artist has caught the idea in the accompanying drawing.

At first, we frankly confess, we were somewhat skeptical of this brand-new method. It looked too easy, and we've learned to shy at things of that sort. So we wrote two letters—one to a man who said he'd done it; and another to a government sharp who knows the true inwardness of all things. The two answers follow:

DEAR EDITOR: Your letter in regard to our rat killing with automobile was duly received and a reply is cheerfully given. It has certainly been a success, as not a vestige of the rats has been seen since, while prior to their dose of exhaust fumes they were bothering in the chicken house every night, and in the mornings they had several holes dug in different places. I have no way to get you a picture of the auto in action in its terrible death-dealing raid on the rats; but you can imagine it being run up close to my chicken house door, with a piece of three-quarter-inch hose



The horse doesn't understand it, neither do the rats, but the fumes down in this rat-hole are attending strictly to business in this barn

attached to the rear of the muffler, extending into the main rat-hole on the south side of the building, the other holes being closed up so that the fumes can not escape. The auto engine was then started, the exhaust being forced down into the rat-hole for a few minutes till the smoke from the exhaust came out from under the building till you would have thought it was on fire. Then I changed the hose to a hole in the north side, stopping up all other holes on that side, and repeated the process. Of course we let all the chickens out before we commenced forcing in the fumes. We also ventilated the house before we let the chickens go back. The rats did not even try to get out, so far as we could tell, and I suppose the fumes were so deadly that they were overcome instantly. We expect to try this "medicine" on the prairie-dogs a little later in the season, and I see no reason why it will not have the same effect on them or any other vermin. In regard to attaching the hose to the exhaust, would say that I simply fastened the hose to a coupling for one-inch pipe and screwed it to the back end of my muffler, as it was arranged there with one-inch common pipe threads. Different autos will probably have different ways to connect, but all there is to do is to make a reasonably tight connection to carry the exhaust down into the rat-holes, and that can be very easily done.

Simpson, Col. J. G. Watson.

The government expert wrote: "Carbon monoxide fumes formed in exhaust would kill if forced into burrows. The exhaust pipe of some autos is small enough to attach a hose. The plan would not be feasible where the rodents may escape from a hole other than the entry of exhaust gas. The plan would work out satisfactorily where burrows are readily accessible."

Then, while the Editor was still in a receptive state of mind, along came the following unsolicited letter from W. M. Lewis, New Jersey:

"DEAR EDITOR: I have been reading in your September issue a treatise on rats which interested me. Perhaps I

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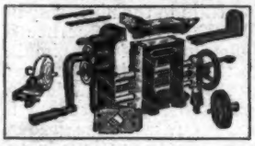

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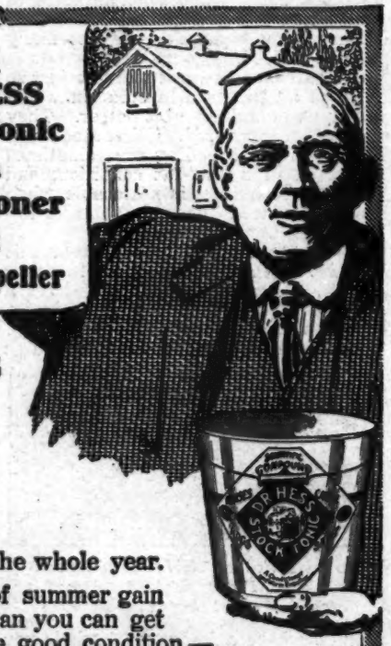
Why Pay the Peddler Twice My Price?

Dr. HESS Stock Tonic is a Conditioner and Worm Expeller



Keep Your Animals in Condition

Now is when your stock need special attention because the change from pasture to dry feed is one of the most critical periods of the whole year.

You can lose more pounds of summer gain through November neglect than you can get back all winter. Keep up the good condition—keep up the summer thrift—keep out the worms.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

Drives Out the Worms. Makes Stock Healthy

Keep the animals' systems right and you need have little fear of disease. Stock Tonic tones the stomach and the digestive organs, gives better action to the bowels, improves the blood, purges of worms, and gives real life and vigor. The *Nux Vomica* in it aids digestion. *Quassia* is a true tonic and a worm expeller. The *Sulphate of Iron* is a blood builder and worm expeller. There is *Epsom Salts* for a laxative, and *Nitrate of Potash* to act on the kidneys.

Why Pay the Peddler Twice My Price?

You buy Dr. Hess Stock Tonic at an honest price from a responsible dealer in your town.

25-lb. Pail, $2.00; 100-lb. Drum, $6.50
Except in the far West, South and Canada.
Smaller packages in proportion.

Dr. Hess & Clark, Ashland, Ohio

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a
Will Start Your Pullets and Moulted Hens to Laying

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

can interest some one by relating my experience with the rodents in question. I set a wire trap and baited it with dainties I thought rats would like, but Mr. Rat was too foxy to be lured that way. I happened to go into a grocery store one morning and noticed a very offensive odor in the store. I asked the proprietor, who was a friend of mine, where it came from. He said he did not know; that he had searched all over the place and could find nothing. I volunteered to help him to locate the nuisance. We soon came across a rat-trap full of dead rats, the same kind of trap I had been using.

Then I deduced the theory that some fool of a rat went in the trap first, and the rest followed, and it occurred to me to bait my trap with a live rat. I let it be known around town that I would give $1 for a live rat. A few days later some boys brought me a trap full. I let them all out but one, dropping one at a time, and my dog killed them as fast as I let them out.

I set the trap that night and the next morning I had eight rats. They had killed the strange rat; in fact, tore it all to pieces. I let them out as before, keeping one for bait. The next morning I had as many more.

I repeated the process but caught no more rats. I had them all! My motto is, 'Get your first rat!'"

Ways To Get Rid of Rats

Use traps at every opportunity.

Make use of ferrets in driving out rats, so that they can be killed.

Use poisons such as barium carbonate, and even the arsenates, mixed with food for the rodents. But be careful!

Make special efforts to render cribs, granaries and mows proof against rats and mice. This can be done by the use of galvanized wire netting, tin, zinc, cement, etc.

Make use of cats, and train them to be barn cats rather than house cats. Feed them so that they will not starve and run wild and kill birds, but do not feed them so much that they will not hunt rodents. Since the rodents run mostly at night, better results in this line are obtained by not feeding the cats too much in the evening. Keep terriers and train them in the business of destroying rats and mice.

Here are two very easy and cheap ways of making barrel rat-traps—Fig. 1 and Fig. 2. The first method involves luring the rats to the paper-covered barrel top for several nights; and then, when they feel quite safe, cutting a cross-shaped slit in the stiff paper, through which they fall into the barrel. The second method consists of a barrel with a hinged cover, as shown. "A" represents stop to keep cover from swinging backward; "B" bait.

Fig. 1 *Fig. 2*

Lastly, let's have a letter or postal from each one of Our Folks who can give any helpful advice or experience about rats.

"All Dolled Up"

Have you met Painting Charley and Particular Bill?

Mrs. Farmstead is feeding the world. She deserves to be pampered and petted and all dolled up. Her formerly much despised onions and potatoes are now valuable. Everything comes from her rich land. Farmers who stood the acid-test of hard times are now patting themselves on the back.

One of my neighbors is called "Painting Charley." He paints everything about the farm, from barn to wire fences. His farm is dolled up, and is so nice and tidy that it makes a handsome picture. Several times I have heard passing motorists exclaim: "Oh, what a beautiful place!"

Another of my neighbors is called "Particular Bill." He doesn't hunt all day for lost tools—he hunts another farmhand. Each season he is ready for business, for he repairs all agricultural implements and repaints them all the fall before. Bill raised a large family and paid off a huge mortgage at the same time. If you meet a big touring car on the highway some evening, that is Particular Bill and his happy family.

Painting Charley—himself. His farm is all dolled up—he paints everything from pump to pickets

No two farmers are alike. My old neighbor Dinwoody, for instance, holds a vendue every two years and sells all the old farming implements. He is progressive and wants the last word in improved farm machinery. I defy any one to find a harrow or plow rusting in his fence corners. Furthermore, his stock and farm prove that he's a bright, capable businessman strictly on the job.

Particular Bill doesn't hunt all day for lost tools—if any are lost he hunts another hired man

"Stick to the farm and the farm will stick to you," said a learned professor. To that I wish to add a few words: "Don't stick in the mud!"

V. R.

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No experience necessary; easy and simple; just a little attention every fifth day.
Price $2.50 a Bottle—your money refunded if it fails, no matter how old the case or how unsatisfactory other treatment may have been.
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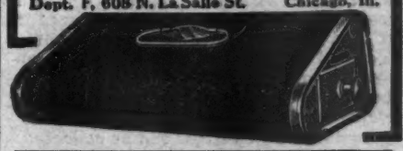

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Buying and Baling Straw

By Felix J. Koch

A side line that some farmers might find profit in

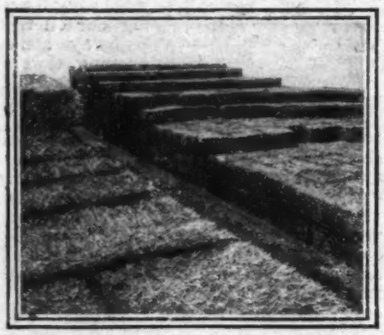
THERE is money in a systematic collection and marketing of straw. Of course I don't advise any one to sell straw off the farm, but perhaps it is better to sell it than to burn or waste it as some farmers now do.

You've the wagon and teams; you can drop in on your neighbor farmers to discuss straw and pay social calls at the same time; you can phone them or send word on postcards; or you can post notices at the cross-roads and at the county seat that you'll be glad to call and buy straw. Then, when the farm-hands aren't otherwise engaged, out with team and wagon and call for straw, paying for it at a price which allows a fair profit. You, of course, should first make an arrangement with the nearest straw-board factory for the delivery of the straw at a price agreed upon.

Better to sell it than to burn or waste it

Just how much straw can be collected, even in a little county seat that is hardly in the heart of a grain country, is manifested by the accompanying pictures. They show the accumulations of straw at a leading straw-board plant at Vincennes, Ind.

Mr. La Boiteaux, a leading dealer, adds the following interesting facts:



"Heap big" piles of baled straw at Vincennes, Ind. Notice the nice bomb-proof road that runs between

"At the Indiana mills at the present time we pay good prices per ton for the straw delivered at the mill. About seventy-five per cent at least of this straw reaches us already baled. Most of it comes in from a radius of twenty miles around the mill, and this because that is about as far as a team can haul it in a day. Farmers prefer to place as much as possible on each load, and so baling is the vogue. Often community-balers are owned by groups; other times a farmer will use his regular hay-baler. But so important has the industry become that things have not ended here. Instead, many of the mills operate their own baling crews, sending these around a radius of perhaps 100 miles or more, watching for straw-stacks on the farms. Finding such, they dicker with the owner as to what he'll take for the straw. Prices vary tremendously, according to quantity, year, etc."

The product of a community-baler. The bales will soon be hauled to a near-by straw-board factory

Good baling machines suitable for this work are advertised in The Farm Journal.

Straw is not the only thing that an enterprising farmer can buy in small lots and ship in big lots—if he cares to undertake the work and has the necessary amount of working capital. For instance, apples, potatoes, beans, cabbage, hay, poultry and other things can often be bought and sold to advantage.

33% more Liniment

SLOAN'S LINIMENT is most used for sprains and bruises, for stiffness and rheumatic aches, for tired joints and muscles of man or beast.

Big-value bottles, 25c, 50c, $1—six times as much in the dollar bottle as in the quarter size, and every drop of it the genuine Sloan's Liniment—penetrates without rubbing—no stains, no muss, no plasters.

Buy Sloan's Liniment and you are sure you are getting full value for your money.

Buy it from Your Dealer

Sloan's Liniment is always sold by dealers you know and can trust—never by peddlers here today and somewhere else tomorrow. Sloan's Liniment is always sold in bottles you recognize at once from Dr. Sloan's picture and signature—never in bulk, poured out of a big jug, like the peddler does. Sloan's Liniment costs less and is worth more—costs less because you get full 18 ounces of liniment in the dollar bottles, instead of 11 ounces, or maybe only 10, in the peddler's bottle that anybody could uncork.

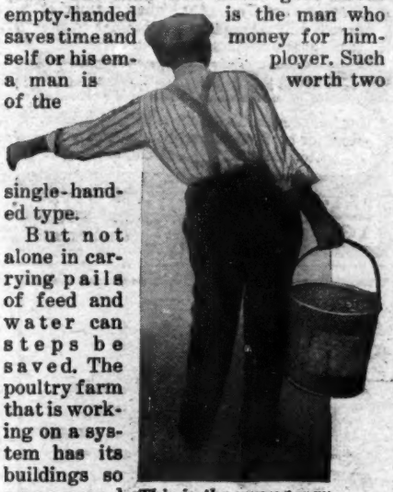
Sloan's Liniment

Saving Steps on the Poultry Farm

By Michael K. Boyer, Poultry Editor

IT is wonderful how much work can be accomplished on a poultry farm by having a system to go by. Every poultryman should be his own efficiency expert. He should study the situation well—ascertain how long it takes to do each part, how many steps can be saved, and just where and when the best efforts can be put forth.

When I see a man carrying a pail in one hand and the other one stretched out like a danger signal, when he just as easily could have carried an extra pail in the empty hand, thereby eliminating an extra trip for more feed or water, I know that that man is not working in the interests of his boss. It takes him twice as long to do his chores as would be the case did he adopt a regular system. The man who never goes about empty-handed is the man who saves time and money for himself or his employer. Such a man is worth two of the single-handed type.



This is the wrong way to save steps and time

But not alone in carrying pails of feed and water can steps be saved. The poultry farm that is working on a system has its buildings so arranged that the man can readily go from one to the other without the losing of time. Steps are saved, too, by having "a place for everything, and everything in its place." He who lets his tools lie where last he used them is a costly employee even at $1 a day.

A case in point is where an employee starts at 7 a. m. to open up the houses, feed and water the stock. Regularly each day this work is completed by 8.45 a. m. He always has both hands at work. A former employee worked single-handed, and it took him an hour longer each day to do the same work. That one hour each day was a loss to his employer, all because he did not know how to save steps.

I have a near-by neighbor, a man probably sixty-five years of age, who feeds, waters and cares for 1,200 head of stock, and he does it all regularly and well. He studied out how time and steps could be saved, and just how much could be accomplished in an hour. At a regular hour each morning he can be found starting out to work, and at a regular hour each evening he may be seen closing up for the day. That man is his own efficiency engineer.

When Poultry Is Ripe for Market

The roasting fowl must be young, full grown, plump and well finished. It is ripe for a choice roaster only a short time. It is well finished when fat and lean meat are well intermixed in good proportions. An unfinished fowl lacks flavor, and does not present an appetizing appearance when prepared for the table. The flesh appears shrunken and the bones are prominent. Besides, the meat will be dry and tough.

Before starting to lay, the pullet makes an ideal roaster, but after she has started to lay the flesh becomes tough. When the spurs of the cockerel harden, the flesh toughens.

Hog fat is not a desirable condition for market poultry. Close-grained carcasses are preferred. Large, rough, coarse fowls are not in good demand. There is better eating in a stag than in a male that has been mated. As a rule, a hen is a better roasting fowl than a male.

The spring chicken is one hatched not earlier than February, nor later than May, and is ripe for market when two or three pounds in weight. Chicks hatched the last of August, or the first week in September, are fit for the broiler market about Thanksgiving.

Alas, Poor Turk

Alas, poor Turk!
It seemed but yesterday
I knew you well, as through the dell
You went your stately way.
Alas, poor Turk!

How little did you reck
The hour was near this time of year,
To get it in the neck!
How little did you know.
The value that they'd place you at—
Thirty per pound or so!

And it must be confessed
You couldn't tell how very well
You looked to us—undressed.
How much you would have puffed
All up with pride to look inside
And see how you were stuffed!

With what widespread alarm
The other fowl would watch your scowl
And strut about the farm.
They followed in your tracks
Until they ran far from the man
Who handed you the ax!

'Tis now in joyful tones
We laugh and view what's left of you—
A pile of well-picked bones.
But, turkey bird, at least
We won't forget that you were "it"
At our Thanksgiving feast!

Alas, poor Turk!
It was but yesterday
We had you nigh, and it was I
Stowed most of you away.
Alas, poor Turk! L. A.

What To Do in November

Winter is near at hand. The mornings are cold and frosty, and the poultryman is reminded of the fact that no time can be lost in making necessary repairs, and doing such outdoor work as must be done. Everything should be done for the comfort and welfare of the hens, or the cold winter weather will be more apt to produce fat than eggs.

Market all birds that will not be needed for eggs, and thus save high-priced feed and give more room for the workers. If trap nests were used the past season, select from the lot those hens that gave the best records, and mate them to males that were bred from high-record dams. It is the only way to increase the egg production of the flock. The rule should be quality rather than quantity.

If incubators or brooders are needed, now is the time to place the order. It is a mistake to wait until there is a rush of business, which quite frequently delays shipments. By getting the machines now they can be carefully studied, so they can be more ably handled when the time for operation arrives.

Stock that is intended for the Thanksgiving roaster market should be gotten ready early. It is best to market during the first two weeks of November, and then make no further shipments until a week after Thanksgiving, unless by special order. The market is apt to be glutted about Thanksgiving.

Those who intend marketing geese should feed them some grain the early part of the month, which will have a tendency to put on flesh. A few boiled potatoes, mixed up stiffly with cornmeal, will be relished.

How To Make Successful Hatches

Weak chicks are caused by the same things that cause a poor hatch. I keep my tray filled with hatchable eggs by testing them before putting them in the machine. There are many imperfections on the inside of the shells, and in the egg itself, which are impossible to detect without the magnifying lens. I test again in thirty-six hours, taking out all infertile eggs before they are injured. I try to keep my lamp clean and well trimmed, and use the very best oil. I keep the temperature at from 102° to 103° the first two weeks, from 103° to 104° the last week, and never exceed 104° at any time. No moisture is used, except that which the incubator provides, until the hatch is well advanced. Then a wet, warm towel is laid over the eggs if necessary.

The man who never goes about empty-handed is the man who saves time

I am constantly on the lookout for dead germs which, if permitted to remain, will spoil the hatch by poisoning chicks that otherwise might have been strong and healthy. A dead chick in the shell will have the same effect on the good eggs in the incubator that a decayed apple would have in the midst of good ones. They throw off a poisonous gas which is responsible for many chicks being dead in the shell at hatching time. This also causes bowel trouble, so common with incubator chicks, for which the incubator is not to blame.

I fill every vacancy made by testing out unhatchable eggs, by setting a couple of hens at the same time I set the

incubator, to draw from when eggs are needed; or, when I have as many as 500 eggs set, I fill a small machine just to draw from.

At hatching time, I take the chicks out every hour or so, covering them lightly, but never allowing them to get hot enough to sweat, which is always fatal. I am very careful about letting cold air into the incubator, as it chills the unhatched chicks.

In about forty-eight hours I feed cracker-crumbs or bread-crumbs, placing bran, cold water and grit before them all the time.

Infertile eggs in the tray do not poison the air, but they are very misleading. Since they are colder than other eggs, they will bring down the mercury when the thermometer touches them.

Miami, Okla. Emma E. Wills.

Short Items for Busy Poultrymen

Getting winter eggs is not so simple as it sounds. There is many a slip between the graceful young pullet and the laying hen.

Disease can be largely prevented when, in mating each year, we select only rugged stock. No fowl should be used that was sick for even a day.

Bran is one of the most important ingredients of poultry diet, and should be fed daily. It is rich in nitrogen, carbon and mineral matter.

Disinfect the houses, etc., every month. Get a good coal-tar product, dilute it according to directions, and spray the interior thoroughly. This will kill vermin and disease germs of all kinds.

Every egg sent to market should be guaranteed. This, however is not possible when eggs are picked up about the yard or range or in hidden nests. The best prices are paid for guaranteed eggs.

The idea that it does no harm to keep males of one's own raising for breeding purposes, is a notion bound to go on the junk pile with other wrong ideas. Hardy fowls are the only kind it pays to keep, and it is impossible to have this kind if we inbreed. Fannie M. Wood.

Harvey Hill, Los Angeles, Cal., has thirty-six White Leghorn hens that in eight months laid 5,161 eggs, which sold for $123.17. The feed cost $76.59, leaving a net profit of $46.58. No account was kept of the eggs consumed in the family of four.

Every poultry farm should have an outbuilding made purposely for storing the manure and keeping it dry. The illustration shows a house that can be built any size desired, with three small doors in front, the use of which is apparent. Note the openings at the eaves of the roof, which allow all fumes to pass off. Such a house will soon pay for itself in preserving the best of fertilizer. B.

Cleanliness is of vast importance in both poultry house and yard. The yard should be kept clean of rubbish and, several times a year, plowed or dug up. The droppings under the roost should be gathered regularly at least once a week, and oftener if possible. There should be a general house-cleaning at least twice a year.

N. W. Daby, Doyon, N. D., started last December with nineteen pullets hatched in May and June. In December they laid 190 eggs; January, 264; February, 249; March, 385; April, 440; May, 340. Total for six months, 1,868 eggs. During June, July and August they laid 746 eggs; during those months the greater number of them were broody. The weather during the winter was as cold as 50° below.

In October, 1916, William McCracken, Waverly, Ill., had seventy-five Plymouth Rocks, half old hens and half pullets. During October they laid thirty-five dozen eggs; November, thirty-four dozen; December, forty dozen; January, fifty-six dozen; February, sixty and one-half dozen; March, ninety-five dozen; April, 101¼ dozen; May, 103¼ dozen. Early in June he sold thirty of the oldest hens, and the remainder of the flock laid fifty-nine dozen eggs that month. In July they laid forty-seven dozen, and forty-four dozen in August. His earliest hatched pullet this year laid July 2. She was hatched March 15. Another began laying in August. He feeds soaked oats and bran, wet with sour milk.

Having lost numbers of young chickens year after year by the inroads of rats, although I kept both steel and wire traps set all the time without catching the rats, I decided upon a new plan, by which in a short time I caught sixteen of the rodents, many of them "old and gray." I procured a stout box about 12 x 12 x 20 inches, and cut a circular hole in one end, just large enough for a good-sized rat to enter. Then I placed an ordinary wire trap inside the box, the mouth of the trap fitting closely over the round opening. The remaining space inside the box at the back of the trap I filled with ears of corn. A heavy board for a lid completed the arrangement. Steel traps can be used with safety inside the box, as there is no danger of fowls or farm animals being injured, and the box can be placed anywhere about the barn or chicken pen. Stanley Radcliffe.

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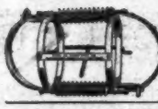

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Combs Characteristic of Breeds

There surely is an oddity in the headgear of our breeds

[Continued from October]

THE LaFleche, a French breed, sports a comb that is not unlike two horns projecting up from the head. See Fig 1. It was this peculiarity that gave it the name of horned breed, and the comb is classed as a horned comb. The origin of the LaFleche fowl is unknown. All that we can be sure of is that it came from France. French epicures claim it to be unsurpassed as table poultry.

Fig. 1

The Buttercup, Fig. 2, which is a breed more or less popular in this country, has a comb closely resembling the buttercup flower, from which it derived its name. The Sicilian Buttercup came originally from the Island of Sicily. Breeders of this class claim that the hens are great layers, and the fowls excellent as small table poultry, such as broilers and small-sized roasting fowls.

Fig. 2

Fig. 3

In the English single-comb breeds, particularly the Dorking fowl, a very heavy comb is developed, as in Fig. 3. Poultrymen all over the world are firm in the belief that these large, heavy combs are indicative of heavy laying.

Fig. 4

The spiked comb, Fig. 4, is found in the Mediterranean class. The representatives of that breed in this country are the Leghorns and the Minorcas.

The pea-comb, Fig. 5, is more general with the Asiatic breeds, such as the Brahmas, while the lay-down rose comb is characteristic of the Wyandotte varieties, and other breeds that have the blood of the Wyandotte in their make-up.

Fig. 5

The single and rose combs, Fig. 6, are found on all our American breeds. It is thought by many poulterers that such hens as have single combs are the heaviest layers, and that those sporting rose combs do better work during the winter months, due to less danger of freezing the combs. While this may be accepted as a rule, there will be exceptions in cases where single-comb hens are quartered in houses that afford protection against cold or dampness.

Fig. 6

With the majority of our American breeds we have varieties that sport single combs, and it is to those single-comb sports that the exception noted above refers. Combs on the English type of fowls, however, as well as those grown on the Mediterranean and Spanish fowls, such as Leghorns, Minorcas, Andalusians and White Faced Black Spanish, are so much larger than on the American single-comb varieties, that they need extra warm houses (not artificially heated) and vigorous exercise to keep them in condition for winter eggs.

It is really feed and care more than breed, or style, or size, or comb, that counts for or against egg production. Good condition is worth more, from a utility standpoint, than is the formation, or size, or comb; yet it is important to breed the comb characteristic as much as it is any other part of the fowl, for it is a trademark that can not be ignored. One of the strongest requirements of a standard-bred fowl is the style of the comb.

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Hiving the Bees for Winter

By D. Everett Lyon

I HAVE tried every method of wintering bees, but the outdoor wintering plan has every advantage over that of wintering bees in cellars. In the first place it avoids the task of carrying each colony into a cellar every fall and out again in the spring. Then, again, bees wintered in special repositories are liable to suffer from dysentery, not having the opportunity for an occasional cleansing flight, which comes on warm days, even in February, to the bees wintered out-of-doors.

The double-walled chaff-filled hive is the proper hive for outdoor wintering. It is a cooler hive in summer, and a warmer hive in winter, than the single-wall hive, as the chaff acts as a non-conductor of heat and cold, and the only difference in its use lies in the fact that when it is prepared for winter the trough of chaff is set on top of the brood nest. This is laid aside for the summer. After the chaff box is placed on, it is covered with the regular telescope top, and all is snug and warm. The same telescope lid is used in summer as well.

Weak colonies are strengthened by taking frames of brood and bees from strong and vigorous ones

If one does not care to go to the expense of buying these chaff hives, the ordinary single-wall hives can be made warm for winter by covering them with many thicknesses of newspaper, tied securely around the hive body and over the top, and a home-made deep telescope case can be made and covered with waterproof roofing paper, the case being made of wood, and the waterproof paper tacked on with tin caps.

Since this telescope case is to cover both the hive body and the inch or less of newspaper, it should be about an inch wider on its four sides that it may slip down and fit snugly. The newspaper packing and the case should reach down to within an inch of the bottom of the brood body of the hive, leaving the entrance of the hive open for the bees to come and go.

The hive entrance should be contracted to about three inches for the winter. This can be done by reversing the hive alighting board and using the small entrance in place of the larger one used for the summer. These alighting boards are made with entrance strips nailed on both sides, and the side with the smaller entrance should be used for the winter.

If the colonies have been strengthened by bees and food, then the bees are all fixed for the winter and need give us no further concern until next spring when the time comes to go over them.

All surplus extracting combs should be placed beyond the reach of rats and mice, and occasionally examined to see that the bee-moth is not destroying them. To keep these combs safe through the winter take the bodies containing them and tier them up in piles of about six. Underneath, place upon the floor an empty hive body. In it, sprinkle about a half pound of tar balls. The odor going up through the combs keeps the bee-moths out.

Late November is the proper time to put the hives in the cellars, if you prefer that method of wintering. The cellar should be absolutely dark, the hives placed one upon the other, and the cellar ventilated occasionally.

A Leaky Shingle Roof

By P. T. Hines

A leak in a shingle roof, caused by one or more split shingles, can best be located by getting on the under side of the roof, as discolorations will appear on shingles and sheathing where the water comes through. When the leak is located, drive a nail through the roof there so the leak may easily be found from the outside of the roof.

Now take good tin, well painted on both sides, and cut as many strips as you need into 4 x 7 inch sizes. When a split shingle is found, pry up the butt and slip a strip of the tin under the shingle the full seven inches. This gives an inch lap on shingles that were given six inches exposure. Then slip another strip of tin over the split shingle and under the next course above, and the repair is completed. This is quite simple, but entirely effective.

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Heating the Farmhouse

By Draper Williamson

THE best-known form of heating is with a warm-air furnace in the cellar—Fig. 1 shows this type. The theory is excellent, for heated air always rises, and thus a constant supply of fresh, warm atmosphere is being poured in. Unfortunately the theory doesn't always work; a blizzard blowing in through every crack and crevice to windward will literally push the gently rising currents of warm air backward down the windward pipes. The arrows on Fig. 1 show what happens; a double supply of heat is forced out in the sheltered leeward rooms (where you don't want it), and practically none can make its way up stream to the chilly rooms on the other side of the house. Of course the manufacturers of the warm-air outfits have studied very carefully to overcome this trouble, and to a large extent they have succeeded.

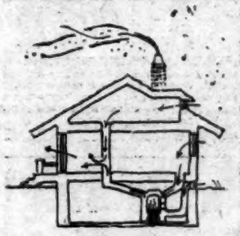

Fig. 1

Fig. 2 is a pipeless furnace system; a decided modification of the old warm-air heater. The heated air rises through one large register in the floor of the stair hall or some such central place. Of course this simple scheme demands that all the room doors be left open.

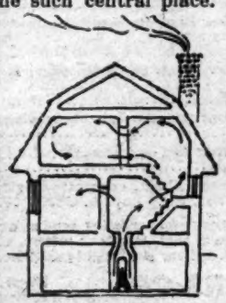

Fig. 2

Fig. 3 shows the general plan of a typical steam-heating layout, the boiler in the cellar, with pipes run to the various radiators in the different rooms. A properly planned and built steam plant will keep almost any house warm and comfortable throughout, in the bitterest weather; its limitation is that it's a bit hard to moderate properly on mild days.

Sometimes a single large pipe to each steam radiator takes care of both steam and condensation-water; a rather better way is to have two pipes (as shown), one for the "flow" of steam and one to "return" the water. This costs a bit more, but it removes the risk of water and steam bumping noisily into each other.

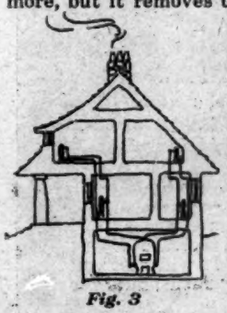

Fig. 3

A hot-water plant works on the same general principle as a two-pipe steam system—warm water flows out from the top of the boiler, circulates through the radiators, and then (when chilled) flows back through the return pipes to be reheated. It gives a more flexible temperature than steam, for the water may be barely warm or boiling hot, just as you choose. But it takes a half-hour or more to heat up a room or cool it off, for the water flows quite slowly. Besides, there is always the risk of freezing; a burst pipe may deluge the whole house before morning.

Vapor heat is an improved form of steam. It would take me too long to go into a technical talk; but I'll say briefly that steam's most serious defect is done away with—you can keep your rooms at any temperature you wish with vapor heat.

The cost? A hard question to answer, that! All iron and steel goods are jumping ten per cent at a lick, overnight; wages are jumping, too. But I'll say for an average house, under average conditions, *at the time I'm writing*, the complete costs will be something like this: Pipeless furnace, $175. Warm-air, $250. Steam, $400. Hot-water, $550. Vapor, $600.

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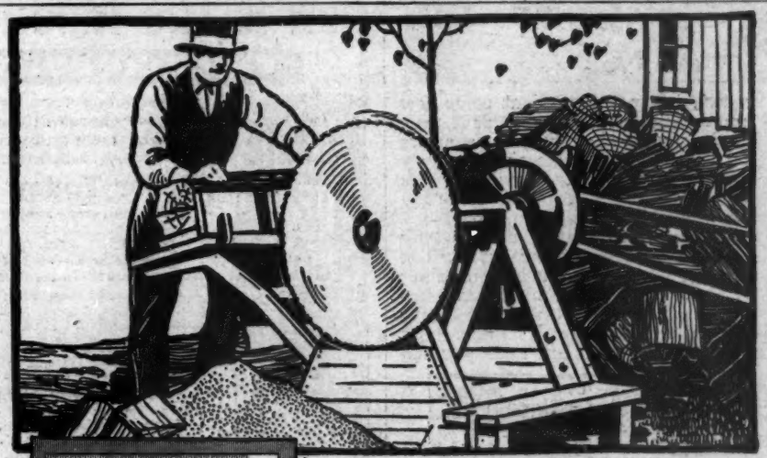

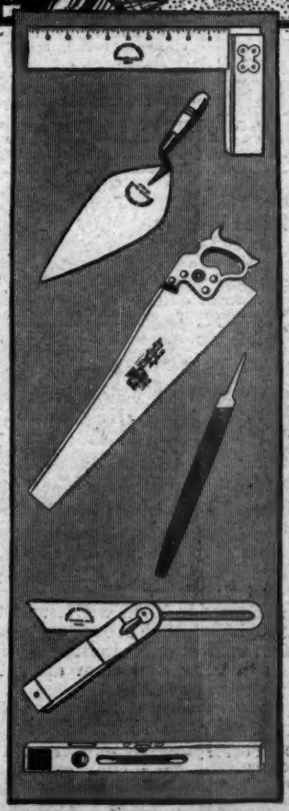

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A Standard Farmhouse

By William Draper Brinckloe, Architect

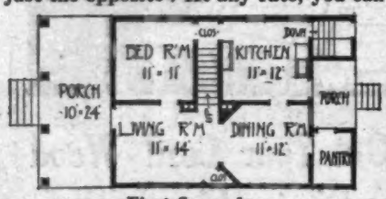
"BLUEPRINTS from The Farm Journal office," said the draftsman, laying a bulky bundle on my drawing-board. Blueprints?..... that was queer; what did it mean? I opened the letter from the Editor, and read a few lines.

"..... So I'm sending you these standard farmhouse plans, just received from the University of Missouri; if you think best, you might let Our Folks see them."

Then I understood! And very interesting the floor-plans were, too; simple,

compact, inexpensive. But some few of the arrangements seemed as if they might be improved a trifle; the showers of letters that Our Folks send in show me just about what the farmer's wife really wants. Besides, the outside of the house was a bit too bare and barnlike.

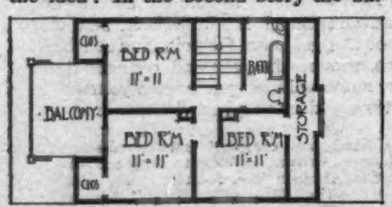
So, as architects will, I have used my blue pencil on this design; cutting out something here, marking in something there, and so on. I think I have improved it; but quite possibly Professor Fenton (who first designed it) may think just the opposite! At any rate, you can



First floor plan

get his blueprints, by sending twenty cents to the University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. That will give you a fair chance to compare them with these plans.

It isn't necessary to do much explaining; you can understand what I've shown by looking at my drawings. On the first floor, the closet beneath the stairway gives a passage from kitchen to bedroom; any housekeeper will grasp the comfort of this. The cellarway goes down from the kitchen, and has an outside door at the ground level; you get the idea? In the second story the bal-



Second floor plan

cony is meant as a place for airing bedding, moving furniture while housecleaning, and so on; but it's also a fine place to sleep on hot summer nights. (I know, for I have one on my own farmhouse!)

The storage space at the rear is rather bigger than I've shown; it really runs out under the eaves and gives a lot of room to pack away all sorts of useless stuff. (You know, women *will* keep the most miscellaneous lot of old junk, hoping that sometime it will come in handy!)

The chimneys run up separately in the first and second stories, but rack over and join just before passing through the roof. If there is a cellar and a heating plant, one of these chimneys may be cut out; but I know from experience that there are some places where the water lies so near the surface that a cellar is simply out of the question.

I have imagined that the house is built of frame, covered outside with cement stucco on metal lath; but, of course, one might use almost any other material.

Just one final word: Let the front porch face south. That brings the cheery morning sunlight into the dining-room, shelters the living-room from the cold northwest winds, but lets the summer breezes blow across the porch and through the front bedrooms.

[Inquiries about this design will be answered direct by mail, if a stamped and self-addressed envelope is enclosed. Address, "Architect," this office.]

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Realizing that persons unacquainted with The Farm Journal may hesitate to subscribe and pay for five years in advance, we guarantee:

(1) That within three months after paying for The Farm Journal any subscriber may notify us to stop the paper, and the full amount paid for the subscription will be refunded.

(2) That after three months any subscriber may order the paper discontinued for any reason, or for NO reason, and the unused proportion of the amount paid for the subscription will be refunded.

ONCE in a while we in the Farm Journal office are gratified and stimulated by the success of some new idea or new plan that was tried with more or less misgiving.

Such a case is the immediate and warm reception that has greeted the Picture Page which we have printed for the last few issues. Our Folks like it—and what they like we shall see that they get.

So look out for the pictures in the issues to come. When the size of the paper permits, we expect to double the number of pages, for there are quantities of interesting pictures that we have been obliged to leave out while our space is so limited.

And by the way, what *kind* of pictures are you most interested in? Are those we are giving the kind you like? The Editors would like to hear from you on this point.

Protect Yourself

A war-time suggestion as paper prices and subscription rates go up every day

Paper prices are 'way out of sight, letter postage is going up November 2, postage on The Farm Journal goes up next July.

On all these accounts, and for the benefit of Our Folks as well as ourselves, we urge one and all

(1) To renew at once subscriptions that have expired.

(2) To extend at once subscriptions that will expire in the next six months.

(3) To tell their friends to do the same.

At the present prices of The Farm Journal, it is easy to protect yourself for five years ahead, for only $1.00. A prompt renewal or extension, without solicitation from us, saves us a heavy expense for circulars, labor and postage, and makes it less likely that subscription prices must be raised.

And at the same time it protects you yourself against paying higher rates, in case they must go up after all.

In other words, if you subscribe now, subscription rates are less likely to go up, and you don't care if they do!

You should have "Poor Richard Revived" for 1918—of course you should. There is no trouble about getting it; simply send a new subscription for five years and get a copy. One for the new subscriber, too, if you ask for it. Or hand five sample copies to neighbors who should subscribe, send us the names and addresses and get the Almanac. If all other methods fail, send ten cents in stamps. Better get two or three copies for your friends, too.

Experienced publishers as we are, we find it hard to know when you change your address, unless you tell us. Won't you be sure to let us know? Three weeks beforehand is best, so that we can be sure you do not miss one or two issues. Give the old address as well as the new.

If this paragraph is marked, it means that this copy is sent you as a sample, and that we believe you should subscribe. One of our representatives will call at once, or if he does not turn up quickly, mail your order direct to us. *See rates on page 580.*

This emblem of sturdy fair dealing constantly reminds our advertisers of the Fair Play notice over on the front page. No matter what or how you buy, whether through dealer or direct by mail, if a thing is advertised in The Farm Journal you can put your trust in the advertiser.

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Washington, the home of the Pathfinder, is the nerve-center of civilization; history is being made at this world capital. The Pathfinder's illustrated weekly review gives you a clear, impartial and correct diagnosis of public affairs during these strenuous, epoch-making days.

The little matter of 15c in stamps or coin will bring you the Pathfinder 13 weeks on trial. The Pathfinder is an illustrated weekly, published at the Nation's center, for the Nation; a paper that prints all the news of the world and tells the truth and only the truth; now in its 24th year. This paper fills the bill without emptying the purse; it costs but $1 a year. If you want to keep posted on what is going on in the world, at the least expense of time or money, this is your means. If you want a paper in your home which is sincere, reliable, entertaining, wholesome, the Pathfinder is yours. If you would appreciate a paper which puts everything clearly, fairly, briefly—here it is. A dollar bill mailed at our risk will bring you the Pathfinder for a full year, or simply send 15c to show that you might like such a paper, and we will send the Pathfinder on probation 13 weeks. The 15c does not repay us, but we are glad to invest in new friends. **Pathfinder, Box 41, Washington, D.C.**

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ECONOMY and simplicity combine to make the "Z" Engine the one real engine for your use. The 3 and 6 H. P. sizes work on *kerosene*, at about one-half the cost of gasoline and you get the same power per gallon. Yes, they will operate on gasoline too. The 1½ runs on gasoline only.

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All F.O.B. Factory, With BUILT-IN MAGNETO

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Thousands of farmers have proved by purchase that they believe it to be the one best combination of engine value—compared with all engines irrespective of price.

See the Fairbanks-Morse "Z" Engine in action and you'll surely buy it.

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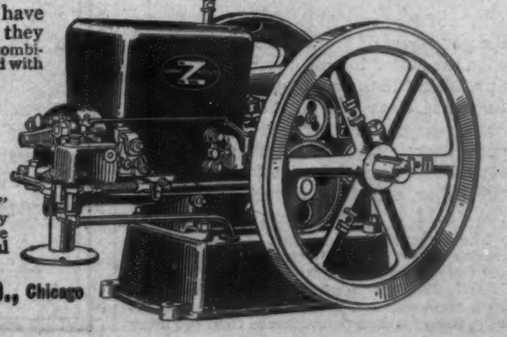

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LAW FOR THE FARM

By A. H. Throckmorton

Right to disinherit adopted child—Line fence—Sale of mortgaged real estate—Acquiring title by adverse possession of land, etc.

RIGHT To Disinherit Adopted Child: Has an adopting parent a right to disinherit an adopted child?

Minnesota. READER.

Yes. A parent may always disinherit any or all of his children, whether they are children by blood or by adoption.

Line Fence: I have a field adjoining my neighbor's which I should like to pasture. Can I compel him to make his share of the line fence?

Pennsylvania. SUBSCRIBER.

If the neighbor's field which adjoins yours is enclosed on the other sides, you can compel him to pay half the expense of the line fence between you. If it is not so enclosed, you can not compel him to share the expense for the erection of the fence, but can compel him to pay for half of it upon his enclosing his field at a subsequent time.

Acquiring Title by Adverse Possession of Land: I have occupied, for twenty-two years, land that originally belonged to my mother, who died three years ago leaving several other children besides myself. I have held the land without the consent of any one, and have paid the taxes, but have taken receipts in my mother's name. Have I acquired a good title to the land?

Illinois. Subscriber.

No. Aside from the fact that your possession has not been long enough to satisfy the Illinois statute under the circumstances stated, your claim is defective also by reason of your possession not having been adverse to the real owner, as shown by your taking receipts in the name of your mother as owner of the land, instead of in your own name. Your conduct in this respect constitutes an admission that the land belonged to your mother, and is wholly inconsistent with a claim that it belongs to yourself.

Husband As Agent for Wife; Payment of Purchase Money for Wife's Land: A married woman having sole title to land, executes, together with her husband, a contract for its sale. Subsequently, the purchaser makes a number of payments to the husband, who has no authority from the wife to receive them, but who gives receipts in his own name. Are these payments good as between the wife and purchaser?

New York. Subscriber.

The husband has no authority, as such, to receive payments of money due his wife, or to execute receipts that are binding on her. His action in this respect is binding on his wife, however, if he had actual authority from her, or if she reasonably led the purchaser to believe that he had such authority, or if she approved of his action after learning of it. If, for example, she approved of the first payment after it was made, and this approval was known to the purchaser, her action would constitute a ratification of the first payment and would reasonably lead the purchaser to believe that the husband was authorized by his wife to receive subsequent payments.

Sale of Mortgaged Real Estate: Where the purchaser of real estate deposits $100 with the seller to bind the bargain, upon agreement that this amount is to be returned if clear title to the property can not be given, what are the rights of the purchaser if it is found that the property is mortgaged for its full value, and the seller has, in the meantime, spent the $100? Subscriber, *Maryland.*

The mere payment of part of the purchase money is not sufficient to render a contract for the sale of real estate enforcible. To give it this effect, the contract must be evidenced by a memorandum in writing, or there must have been further performance than the mere payment of part of the purchase money. If the contract is not legally enforcible, the purchaser can nevertheless sue the seller and recover a judgment against him for $100 paid on the purchase money, on the theory that there has been a failure of consideration for the money paid. This judgment may be enforced by the levy of an execution on any property of the seller that is subject to execution generally.

The mere fact that the property is mortgaged to the extent of its full value does not constitute a breach of the contract to convey a clear title to it. It may be possible to so arrange the transaction as to discharge the encumbrance with the purchase money, and in this way convey a clear title to the purchaser. The purchaser is entitled to bring suit and compel a specific execution of the contract so far as it is possible to execute it specifically without injury to the rights of the mortgagee; or, in any event, upon the failure of the seller to comply with the terms of the contract, he is liable to an action by the purchaser for damages for breach of the contract.

[Legal inquiries will be answered in the paper, each in its turn, if of interest to the general reader. Those who want immediate replies by mail should remit one dollar. Address, "Law Department," this office.]

ADVERTISEMENTS

When you write to an advertiser tell him that you saw his card in The Farm Journal. It is to your interest to do so, as Our Folks are treated honestly and served with the best. Read the Fair Play notice on the first page.

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Size 2¼x3¼, for selling 25 Art and Religious pictures or 25 pkgs. post cards at 10c each. Order your choice today. Sent prepaid.
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will show an actual cash saving on time, gas or horse-flesh now used up on the road.
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Comrade of Ambition

BIG BEN: friendly adviser to young men. In the morning of business life the magnet of success draws them into the world. Youth sets out to prove its pluck.

Big Ben of Westclox knows each ambition. Big Ben understands each dream. He's a loyal guardian of high ideals—a faithful business guide.

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OUR COUNTY AGENTS

THE average county agent is a rival of the country doctor when it comes to covering territory. An agent's field work often keeps him out all day and far into the night. Nor is there any time wasted in an agent's office. The following things, which are characteristic of what may be done in any agent's office during a part of a busy day, occurred in S. J. Wright's office, Fairfield county, Conn.:

A visitor came in wanting to learn how to control codling-moth and how to get rid of weeds in his peach orchard. Then the Agent located a supply of spray material for another man who could not obtain it in his town. A supply of fertilizer was secured for a Wilton farmer, after which another Wilton farmer was supplied with directions for making cheese.

Turning to his correspondence, a large number of inquiries regarding canning outfits, cow testing associations, testing vinegar, storing potatoes, raising turkeys, etc., were answered. Another visitor came in and explained that something was eating the foliage of his honeysuckles and roses. When he went away he knew what to do. He also carried a message to his neighbor who wanted to know about feeding pigs.

County Agent E. J. Macy demonstrates the value of sweet clover for Kansas

Using the telephone, a farmer was told how to spray his potatoes and where to get material for controlling green aphis. Another was told how to control green aphis on tomatoes. A list of grist mills in the county was compiled and given out to quite a few who had asked for it. The cause of cauliflower plants dying after they had started to head was explained, and directions given to prevent such trouble.

That the character of farming done in Pulaski county, Ind., is fifty per cent better than it was a few years ago, before they had a county agent, is the opinion of W. B. Henry, president of the farm bureau.

The owner of a fifty-acre farm in Clark county, Ind., has offered to turn over his farm to the farm bureau association as a tile drainage demonstration project. He agreed to pay the expense of drainage and, on condition that the farm be managed properly, will give the use of it three years, rent free.

How far would you walk to keep an appointment? A short time ago County Agent J. E. Watt, of Lincoln county, Wyo., walked thirty-five miles to meet the men with whom he intended to work. He started from Kemmerer on a trip of seventy-five miles, but experienced such difficulty with his car, on account of muddy roads, that he abandoned it and proceeded on foot to Big Piney, thirty-five miles away. This gives only another indication of the enthusiasm of the county agent and his desire to serve the people.

One of the most serious farm problems we have had in this county is the boll weevil problem. We plead for crop diversification, better live stock, fighting the weevil by the best-known methods, but it took the weevil himself to teach the most of our farmers the lesson they should have had before he came; however, last year we had more than 5,000 acres planted to velvet beans. Our farmers are taking to this crop right along; the problem is practically solved when we get our farmers to raising these fine feed crops to be fed to live stock. When we get the feeds for live stock we will then get the necessary stock to consume the feeds grown on the farm.

Alabama. J. W. Sartain, County Agent.

I Am Going To Give Away

This Overland

on December 15, 1917. I am also going to give away a Ford Touring Car, an Indian Motocycle, a Diamond Ring, Watches and other things on the same day.

Last year I gave to Our Folks twelve automobiles and a lot of other valuable rewards for helping me to get subscriptions to The Farm Journal. This year I am going to try the same plan, and it rests with you whether you get one or whether I give them to some one else.

You would be surprised to know how really few people actually *tried* for the cars I gave away last year. And how easy it was for those who did do so! Several times I was disappointed at the small number of Our Folks who entered my contest. This year I know everybody is even more busy than usual, but still I'm going to see if enough won't give me just a little of their time to pay me for these automobiles and other rewards I am going to give away on December 15, 1917. Of course I'm going to give them away anyhow, but I'd rather feel that those I give them to have earned them.

You know everything we use in printing The Farm Journal costs more than ever. In spite of this it is *better* than ever. Better paper, better ink, better articles and more of them, better pictures and ever so many more of *them*. Other publishers have been compelled to raise their subscription price and give no more. We don't want to, but may possibly have to. The surest way to prevent it is to get a lot of new subscribers at the old rates. Every subscriber you get for me helps *you* by keeping the price of *your* paper from going up.

I am The Reward Man

$1500 in Rewards

[Delivered through your local dealer.]

1st—Overland Touring Car
2d—Ford Touring Car
3d—Indian Motocycle or Piano
4th—$75 Diamond Ring
5th—17-jewel Elgin Gold Watch
6th—15-jewel Elgin Gold Watch
7th—61-piece Chest of Silver
8th—$15 Victor Talking Machine
9th—7-jewel Elgin Gold Watch
10th—42-piece Dinner Set
11th—42-piece Dinner Set
12th—Eastman Folding Kodak
13th—Eastman Folding Kodak
14th—31-piece Dinner Set
15th—31-piece Dinner Set

Rewards duplicated in case of ties.

And besides I'm offering you the chance to get for your own one of these splendid automobiles or other rewards. Surely you will lose no time in sending me the coupon down in the corner so that I can tell you *all* about it.

The Overland I am going to give away is the latest model, fully equipped and complete in every detail. It will be delivered right at some one's front door without a cent of cost to them. Don't you want to get it? Send me the coupon and I'll tell you how. The Ford will also be given to some one. Would you rather have it? As soon as I receive the coupon I'll send you full details of my offer. Besides the two cars I'm going to give away the other rewards listed here at the left. Surely there is something in that list you want.

Remember that other papers cost more than they used to; remember that The Farm Journal has not been raised in price; remember that in The Farm Journal the subscriber gets more for his money than in any other farm paper; and remember now you get more in The Farm Journal than ever before. All this makes it easy to get subscribers. Oh, yes! I almost forgot to say that old subscribers are sure to renew when asked, and renewals count the same as new subscribers. Just a few subscribers between you and a car. I'm sure you want one, and here is the thing to do to get it. Cut out and mail me this inquiry coupon right away. I am surely going to give away those two cars on December 15, 1917, and it rests with you whether I give one to you or to some one else.

GUARANTEE

TO OUR FOLKS AND OTHER FRIENDS:—We guarantee that these two automobiles and the other rewards, precisely as described, will positively be given away on December 15, 1917. Every person who tries for these rewards will be given exactly the same fair and square treatment as every other. No special information or privileges. No one connected with The Farm Journal, and no one from Philadelphia or any other large city, will be allowed to compete. The rewards are offered to country people exclusively. Our 40-year reputation and entire financial responsibility stand back of these statements.

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Mail me the inquiry coupon now, today. You have everything to gain and nothing to lose. Just as soon as I receive it, I'll mail you full details of my plan, my Auto Book which gives full descriptions of both the cars, and a surprise that will help you to become the owner of one of these splendid rewards. Mail the coupon—you cannot know *all* the features of my plan unless you do.

Don't send me any money—not even a postage stamp, but mail the inquiry coupon before you forget it.

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CUT OUT AND MAIL—DO IT NOW

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Please send me full information about the automobiles you are giving away. The signing of this coupon does not obligate me in any way.

Name _____

P. O. _____

State _____ *R. F. D.* _____ *Box* _____

THE SAFETY VALVE

Blow off here!

[The opinions below are the opinions of Our Folks—The Farm Journal expressly disclaims all responsibility therefor.]

WITH all his other varied and numerous troubles, the farmer is surfeited with the city man's and the politician's advice. He is urged to raise more and still more crops. They yell their heads off telling him it is his sacred duty to double and quadruple his food products.

That is certainly very valuable advice. To follow it he and his family would have to work fifty or sixty hours every day—a really easy matter in the minds of most advisers, no doubt! It is evident that the fool-killer has not been busy lately.

Right here I'd suggest that a law be immediately passed making it a state-prison offense for any city man to give advice to any farmer.

The farmer plows and sows. If, perchance, his crops *are* a success and safely run the gauntlet of bugs, worms, frost, drought, blight, hail, floods, cyclones and jack-rabbits, then the politicians pounce upon him for an "income tax." If he gets an auto truck to carry his food products to market, he is held up again for a "license fee" on the truck—as if it were a crime to own one. If he finds his truck insufficient and he adds a trailer, still another tax must be paid for the trailer (outrage unspeakable!).

Is it any wonder farmers are leaving their farms?

It is high time that city men woke up to the fact that the farmer stands between them and starvation, and that one farmer is of more real value to the world than a dozen city men. He merits some encouragement for his unparalleled industry in growing food for the world, instead of being penalized for it.

Hyde Park, N. Y. A. T. Cook.

"No Say About Anything"

That's right; give it to the farmers when they sell a calf, bring it up before Congress, but urge them to raise more grain to be turned into cursed liquor. Just please write about that once in a while.

Don't be giving it to the farmer all the time when he sells a calf to get some money, as he needs money too. Just begin to make laws against the farmers and you will see where this country will be. As it is, he has no say about anything. He takes what they want to give him, and for what he needs he has to pay what they ask.

Illinois. Albert Myers.

King Booze

John Barleycorn, alias Demon Rum, has been interned by the United States government, and no more grain can be turned into alcoholic beverages during the war. But, alas, the supply of liquor still on hand is distressingly large. King Booze, however, has received a solar plexus blow that may shorten his life considerably. Drinks are jumping in price, some saloons are closing. Here's hoping! E. W.

About Peace Terms

The instincts of our national life are perhaps more altruistic than those of any other land. The Spanish-American war and this war are instances of our altruism. And yet we must be careful in the excitement of war not to lose sight of our high purpose and the easiest way to attain it.

Our fight is with the German government, which is a menace to the world, not with the German people. Their interests are like ours, the absence of militarism and the rights and liberties of the people. They should be our allies and end the war.

How can we make them our allies? Not by mere declaration of principles. They are fighting so hard because they are threatened by destruction on every side, so mere words would not avail. But they could be won over to our side by the direct offer of the right terms of peace.

America can well take the initiative in proposing such terms. She need not fear that it will be looked upon as a sign of weakness on her part. Indeed, she will have exalted herself in the eyes of the whole world, and for all time.

Ohio. Philip Zenner.

"Our President Should Look into This"

As you are interested in the farmer, I write to ask if you will try to do something to help the young farmers who are being drafted for military service. According to the idea of the draft those engaged in agriculture were to be exempted, but now the district board of this county will only exempt them until November 1. How is this to help the

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Feed Grinders, Corn Shellers, Silo Fillers, Pumps Water, Wood Saws, Grindstones, Cream Separators

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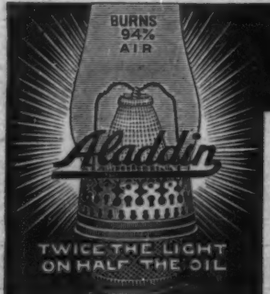

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BURNS 50 HOURS ON ONE GALLON

common kerosene (coal oil), no odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, won't explode. Over three million people already enjoying this powerful, white, steady light, nearest to sunlight. **Won Gold Medal** at Panama Exposition. Greatest invention of the age. Guaranteed.

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Our trial delivery plan makes it easy. No previous experience necessary. Practically every farm home and small town home will buy after trying. One farmer who had never sold anything in his life before writes: "I sold 51 the first seven days." Christensen, Wis., says: "Have never seen an article that sells so easily." Norring, Ia., says: "92% of homes visited bought." Phillips, O., says: "Every customer becomes a friend and booster." Kemerling, Minn., says: "No flowery talk necessary. Sells itself." Thousands who are coining money endorse the ALADDIN just as strongly. MONEY REFUNDED. We furnish stock to get started. Sample sent prepaid for 10 days' free trial and given absolutely without cost when you become a distributor. Ask for our distributor's plan. State occupation, age, whether you have rig or auto; whether you can work spare time or steady; when can start; townships most convenient for you to work in.

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Stop where you are if you are wasting money by paying two or three prices. Get my new 1918 Book and read why you can get the finest implement built at a saving of 25 to 33⅓ and how I can do it. The whole secret is in my direct-to-you method. I sell you at the lowest manufacturer's price with only one small profit, based on a tremendous business. My plan is, cut out all waste and lost profits between the actual maker and the actual consumer.

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New steel beater and wide spreading V-rake pulverizes and tears the manure to shreds. Patented roller-feed. Spreader is easier handled with two horses than others with three and four. Patented automatic stop and uniform clean-out push-board make spreading easier and more thorough. Tongue is of pressed steel—indestructible. Adjustable from 4 to 24 loads per acre. Has double chain drive direct from rear wheels.

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The Galloway Tractor is the peer of all. No freaks, no frills—but an honestly built tractor for tractor work. Has anti-friction bearings—21 sets Hyatt roller and ball bearings. Takes only 15½% of motor power to pull tractor—25 to 35% less than others.

Plows, discs, harrows, hauls, threshes, saws, grinds, shreds, grades roads, fills silos, pulls three 14-inch bottoms 6 to 9 inches deep in clover or timothy sod. Driver has control at all times. Does anything a 12-horse team or 20 h. p. engine will do.

WM. GALLOWAY, President
WM. GALLOWAY CO.
407 Galloway Station, WATERLOO, IA.

farmer or the people of the country for next year? I think our President should look into this, or next year will have a crop shortage and higher prices for farm products. Can you not, in the interest of the farmer and the people, ask President Wilson to see that all experienced farmers and farm hands be exempted to work their farms the coming year?

New York State. J. H. S.

Here's the Chance!

DEAR EDITOR: Give the other "feller" a chance to speak now and then. He may not be so eloquent and entertaining as you, but he may like to hear his own voice as well as you do yours. Perhaps others may. Let us be congenial, and bear in mind that "brevity is the soul of wit."

Dartmouth, Mass. Jas. Allen, 2d.

"A Son on the First Call"

I see in your June issue that President Wilson says: "The farmer boys are doing as much for their country as the soldiers in the trenches, and are needed there." Were those words an official announcement? I have a son who is on the first call and I need him so bad at home on the farm. We have increased our farming this summer, considerably. This son is the only help I have and I have to depend on him. I have a farm of 365 acres, so you can see his help is needed bad.

We understood that the situation in the spring was that farmer boys would be exempted, so we farmed it heavier to feed the people of the world.

Walhonding, O. L. G. R.

"Mere Twaddle"

The instances you refer to in support of the county agent are mere twaddle. As to the wool and egg sales, at least ninety-five per cent of farmers prefer to market their own produce and will always do so, and the farm bureau only puts into the business another middleman. As to the use of the tractor that you mention, it is a good scheme to get neighbors into a "row" for lack of having it when they want it, and how to run it, and who broke it down and won't repair it.

We are raising no better crops of grain or fruit than we did before the agricultural fad was started, or the county agents heard of. Your remarks as to 500 agents in the West only indicate that everybody talks for his job if he has one, the same as saloon-keepers. When once a political office is established, it is forever, for spiders and politicians never tear down their own webs. Every farmer knows the use of fertilizers, agent or no agent. Give farmers the price and you will get the produce galore, agents or no agents, state agricultural schools, or not.

The best agent for everybody is an incentive,—a fair living price. Put up the price if you wish to increase production, and you will get the goods, county agent, state lecturers, agricultural colleges or not. The agricultural college has created the impression among shopkeepers, politicians and some others, that farmers need a guardian, and they all discuss the farmer's shortcomings: "He's a hayseed, mossback, rube," etc., though the most of the self-styled wise folks never produced anything or earned an honest dollar in their lives.

The county agent scheme is an advertising scheme by stockmen that solicit the agent to recommend their stock and increase the humbug ads that many newspapers or journals are loaded with. It's the humbug ads that make newspapers able to exist, though they are bubbling with advice for "Rube." It would be better if they would get out and earn an honest dollar on the farm or in some factory.

Ludington, Mich. R. J. Merahon.

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In business use, where running cost is all-important, the Hassler should be used because it gives you from 20 to 100 per cent greater mileage from your tires, reduces up-keep a third, and increases the mileage per gallon of gas surprisingly.

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Dept. B-2. Indianapolis, Ind.

The Shadow on the Floor

By Farmer Vincent

UNCLE Ben Allen used to tell a story about his wife. She was a wonderful housekeeper. One day they were just ready to go away on a visit, when she happened to look around to see if everything was all right in the kitchen.

Something on the floor caught her eye. Quick as a wink she got a case-knife, dropped down on her knees and began to scrape away on the floor with all her might. Uncle Ben said he could not see anything, but she could,—and she would not be happy to go away until that was made right.

But somehow she did not gain on that spot on the floor. She scraped and scraped; and the more she scraped the more puzzled she grew. That must be a terrible spot to stick so. She wondered how it ever got there.

Then all of a sudden she happened to look up at the kitchen window. There on the glass was a big fly. The shining sun fell on that fly, casting a shadow on the clean kitchen floor, and that was all the grease spot there was. She had been scraping the fly's shadow.

We may laugh as we will about that grease spot on the floor, but we all know lots of people who are wearing their lives out and growing tired and sore of heart, and old long before their time, scraping where there is nothing to scrape.

A man told us the other day that he was going to have the biggest time ever

The biggest time ever—twenty-pound turkey, folks all at home, Thanksgiving by the bushel! Is he thankful?

at Thanksgiving. Twenty-pound turkey, folks all at home, Thanksgiving by the bushel! But I'll just bet it won't be half so big a day as he thinks it will, because he has been too busy scraping up shadows to think how thankful he ought to be the rest of the year.

Lots of times we get so busy scraping up fly shadows that we do not have time to look up and see how beautiful life's great kitchen is. How it does wear the soul out to be all the time fretting and stewing and finding fault about the specks on the woodwork! All the time marching around with the fly swatter and never seeing the lovely pictures on the wall or listening to the music heaven makes for ears that will listen.

Sam Smallheart says he hasn't anything to be thankful for this year. He has been digging in for dear life all the year, and now there is nothing to show for it. Neighbors all have big crops—he has nothing to speak of; and he is sore about it. Can't he see that it's nothing but a fly's shadow? Let him stop scraping a minute, throw away his old case-knife, straighten up and see what he really has to make him glad.

Corn-fields simply loaded down with big yellow ears; trees bending low with red-cheeked apples; the earth's pockets fairly bulging with potatoes and other good things; all the year long, Nature has been working for him and me the very best it could; and we see only the shadow of a fly's wing on the floor. Shame on us!

Oh, let's get up off the floor and go to the door and look out over this good old earth, not once in a while, but often, so that our eyes may know beauty from fly-specks!

The best cure for sore hands and sore eyes and sore hearts is the far-away look to the sunlit hills. We become near-sighted and sore hearted and cripple limbed bending over our sewing and our mowing and our hoeing. Beauty spots for us have turned to shadows!

It need not be so. It *will* not be so, if we turn every day into one great big thanksgiving time. Let's do it and begin now.

INSYDE TYRES Inner Armor
for Auto Tires. Double mileage, prevent blow-outs and punctures. Easily applied in any tire. Thousands sold. Details free. Agents wanted. Amer. Accessories Co., Dpt. 810, Cincinnati

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$10,000.00
Backs this Hertzler & Zook Portable Wood SAW
This is the cheapest saw made. Only $9.90 saw frame to which a ripping table can be added.
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Works in any soil. Makes V-shaped ditch or cleans ditches up to 4 feet deep. Does labor of 100 men. All Steel. Reversible. Adjustable. Write for free book and our proposition.
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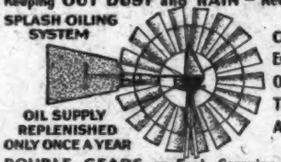
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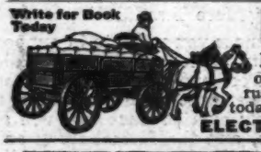
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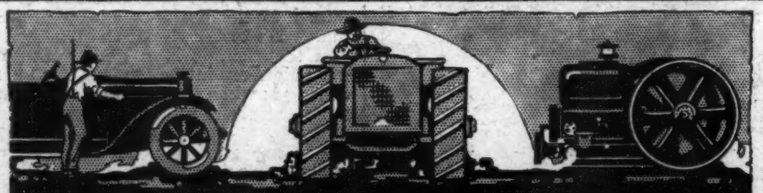
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'Way Back in 1770

DEAR FARM JOURNAL: I am sending you a picture of the first buggy brought into Milford, Conn., and used by Capt. Joseph Platt about 1770. George F. Platt and wife rode in it at Milford's two hundredth and seventy-fifth anniversary. Captain Platt was my great-grandfather. The buggy is

This old-timer (the buggy, not the horse!) is 147 years old. The folks in it dressed up in their great-grandparents' clothes and thus helped celebrate Milford's 275th anniversary

now stored in the attic of Frank N. Platt's house, where it has been for seventy years past. Geo. F. Platt.

Our Thanks

Dear Lord, while we would thank Thee
For all our worldly wealth,
We thank Thee more for loving friends—
For happiness and health.
And now, we humbly pray Thee
To guide us on our way
Until we raise our thanks and praise
On next Thanksgiving Day.

The Joys of Life

By G. W. Tuttle

Farm compensations that count big

By compensations I do not mean money. I mean the filler, the trimmings, the little joys and pleasures that lightened the hard work, and cause me, even now, to turn back the pages of memory with joy to my old farm days.

In the first place, is there any place like a farm for appetite, and is there any place in the wide, wide world where there are such good things to eat? In my youthful days we were like the boy at the picnic who could eat no more. Some one asked him why he did not eat, and he replied, "I can chew, but I can't swallow."

No amount of apples could kill a farmer's boy or girl—although the apples might have temporary victories. Said a small girl to me one day: "I ate twenty-four apples day before yesterday, and they did not hurt me at all; then yesterday I ate three, and they made me sick." Poor little girl! Humiliating, was it not? Defeated by three apples!

Compensations on a farm!—how about the wintergreen, the calamus, the birch, the sassafras, the slippery elm, and all the woodsy things that are good for farm youngsters to eat!

Compensations on the farm for a grown-up farmer!—how it does his soul good just to stand and see his corn grow, and God pity the man who fails to appreciate the beauty of a field of golden grain in a breeze, when the heavy heads bow down and rise up in ripples and waves of glory. What is it the poet says?—"The green wheat crinkles like a lake."

What satisfaction there is in a big crop of beans or potatoes, pledge against want when the cold days of winter come upon us and old Boreas shrieks and demands entrance, all in vain, at our cellar door!

Compensations! A battered milk-pan filled to the brim with rosy apples; corn that piles up in snowy, tumbled masses in the popper; a roaring fire that crackles defiance to the cold without—yes, even winter has its compensations, and Thanksgiving Day its joys.

Then life is long upon the farm, for one of the compensations is health. Plenty of exercise in the open air is conducive to long life.

Environment, companionship, influence, are often cleaner and better in country surroundings than in the city. Men are more natural, simple, direct, forceful. They say what they mean, and they mean what they say. There is little veneer, but much heart, and the homeliest faces often cover beautiful souls.

ADVERTISEMENTS

When you write to an advertiser tell him that you saw his card in The Farm Journal. It is to your interest to do so, as Our Folks are treated honestly and served with the best. Read the Fair Play notice on the first page.

Comfort Indoor Closet

Odorless, Sanitary, Germ-proof. Can be placed anywhere in home. A guarantee of healthy, sanitary conditions.

ABOLISH OUTDOOR CLOSET

City convenience. Germ-life killed by chemical. Empty once month. No other attention. Boards of Health endorse. 30 days Free Trial. Write for literature.

Agents wanted—exclusive territory.

COMFORT SANICAL CLOSET CO.
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Sizes 1 to 13
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Wear Overland Aluminum Shoes

They last twice as long as all-leather, rubber or wood-soled boots and shoes.

Water-Proof, Rust-Proof, Rot-Proof

Best leather uppers. Thick felt insoles. No metal touches you. Warm, comfortable, easy to walk in. Keep feet in good condition and prevent sickness. Best by test for all work in any weather.

MONEY BACK if shoes do not meet with your approval. Write for FREE catalog which shows styles, gives prices and tells how to order. A postal brings it.

OVERLAND SHOE CO., Dept. 28 B, Racine, Wis.

DRIVER AGENTS WANTED

Work for Yourself!

Earn $5,000.00 or More Every Year!

I EXPECT every one of my agents to make at least $5,000 clear profit during 1918. And a number of them will probably make from $15,000 to $20,000. The coming year will see the demand for BUSH cars doubled and trebled. For with the increased prices that other manufacturers are now quoting, the BUSH is a bigger bargain than ever. Orders are coming in faster than ever before in all my years of experience. But I want more agents at once, for I have greatly enlarged my manufacturing facilities.

The BUSH Agency is Worth a Fortune!

I have agents and owners in every state in the Union. BUSH owners will tell you that they can't buy as good a car for less than $100 to $250 more money. BUSH agents will tell you that their agency contract is worth a fortune, because of the big commission they make and because the BUSH car is

Easiest to Sell!

Only car in its class selling for so low a price. Absolutely complete and up-to-the-last-second in every detail. Standard equipment throughout. Electric light and starter. 35 H. P. Lycoming motor. 115-inch wheelbase. Full-floating rear axle. Delco ignition. Stewart-Warner vacuum feed. Multiple disc clutch. Transmission is unit with motor. Complete dash equipment. Others would ask at least $1,000 for such a car, but my low selling expense permits me to sell for only $875. That's why it is so much easier to sell.

No Capital Required!

Many of my new agents start selling in spare time. It does not take long to develop sales to 4 cars per month—and that amount will pay you over $5,000 profit per year.

No capital required, either! I carry the stock of cars and will ship when you get each order. You can easily make $5,000 to $10,000 without investing a cent of your money. Write for full particulars before your territory is gone.

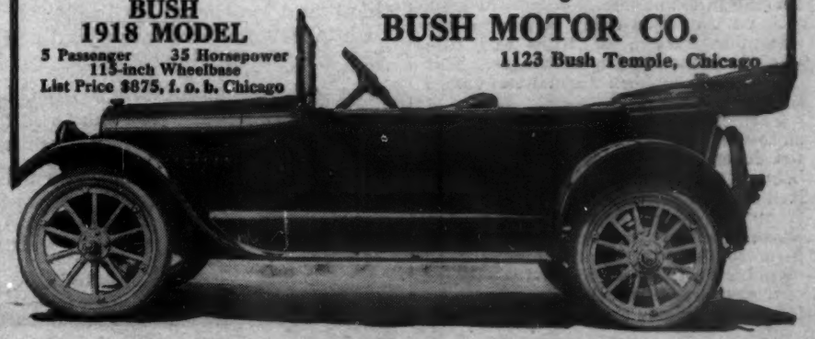
I Teach You How!

No possibility of failure as I teach you the automobile business from top to bottom. My correspondence course is famous for its efficiency. No previous experience necessary. Write at once for full description of this course and my selling methods. Let me send you the names of hundreds of my men who have *made good*. I will help you to do the same. Get busy—write now!

J. H. Bush
President

BUSH 1918 MODEL

5 Passenger 35 Horsepower
115-inch Wheelbase
List Price $875, f. o. b. Chicago



BUSH MOTOR CO.

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George W. Norris

Farm Loan Commissioner

Tells what is doing in farm loans

THE twelve land banks are now all in active operation, are appraising farms, granting loans, and in each one of them a large business is transacted. There is probably no harder worked class of men in the United States than the officers and employees of the federal land banks, and yet they can not keep up with the business which is coming in. Many applications have been pending for a long time because of the delay in securing the services of appraisers. The cause of the delay lies in the fact that, long before the banks were established, farmers in many parts of the country were forming associations, and thus piling up a great mass of business which had to be taken care of after the banks were organized.

Geo. W. Norris

It is easy enough for a good man to take care of the straw at the tail of a threshing-machine if he starts when the machine starts; but if he waits until the machine has been running three or four hours, he has a job on his hands which will test his stamina. The federal land banks started after the machine had been running for several months, and the work is certainly testing the stamina of those in charge. They started with appraisers who had to be educated to the business. The whole system of appraisement, of passing on loans, of settling the legal questions and the business generally, had to be developed from the start. It is only recently that the banks have begun to make headway in taking care of the accumulated pile of straw. When the system is once under normal operation, and when the banks have caught up with the work, conditions will be vastly different.

This does not mean that the banks are not doing a lot of business, for they are. In August, the Springfield, Mass., bank received applications amounting to $854,618. In the same month it passed on approved loans amounting to $756,975, made loans amounting to $38,350, and the total loans closed that month amounted to $74,950. This shows that it is catching up with its business.

By closing loans, I mean the bank paid out the money to the farmers. The reader will wonder why it paid out only $38,350 in August, out of three-quarters of a million dollars of loans which were approved. This is largely because the farmers, after the loans were approved and the papers went back to them, for one reason or another, were slow about getting their abstracts of title into the hands of the bank so that the loans could be closed. Part of this delay is the fault of the farmers themselves.

Sometimes a farmer will be very impatient for the loan before the appraiser reaches his farm; but after his land has been appraised, and his loan approved by the bank, he may spend weeks in what seems to be a needless delay in sending in his papers.

A part of this delay is due to the miserable system of titles and title registration in the United States. This question the Federal Farm Loan Board is studying carefully.

Farmers everywhere will be interested as to what the prospective business of the federal land bank is at this date. When a farm loan association is organized in a neighborhood it gets a charter from the Federal Farm Loan Board in Washington and becomes a permanent farmers' banking institution in that neighborhood. It ought to be the desire of every farmer who belongs to one of these associations to make his particular organization a model one in every respect, because he is organizing it not only for himself but for his neighbors.

We have already chartered more than 1,100 national farm loan associations. These associations have applied for loans of more than $50,000,000. There are about 4,000 associations either actually formed or forming. If the associations now being organized apply for about the same amount of money for each association as those already chartered, it will take more than $200,000,000 to satisfy their loan requirements. In addition to this sum we must count on the additional loans which are constantly asked for through the associations already formed. In many cases an association which calls for $30,000 when organized will soon come in and ask for as much more, so that the business already in sight may amount to $400,000,000.

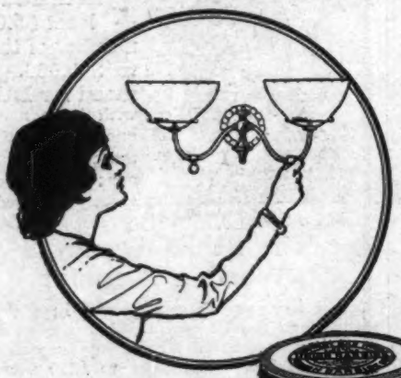
The following table will show the business done by the federal land banks in August, which is the latest month on which a definite report can be given:

	Applications received during August	Approved during August	Closed during August	Total closed to date, August 31
Springfield	$ 854,618	$ 756,975	$ 38,350	$ 74,950
Baltimore	779,555	766,550	243,650	500,700
Columbia	1,188,495	1,026,010	140,250	183,450
Louisville	1,431,720	1,320,500	320,400	570,400
New Orleans	956,455	1,928,880	268,555	418,505
St. Louis	2,339,485	665,690	251,500	377,925
St. Paul	3,215,000	2,570,300	271,700	363,600
Omaha	1,376,685	1,426,860	196,340	296,890
Wichita	3,800,902	2,756,150	852,800	2,626,600
Houston	2,966,966	1,712,553	169,738	291,568
Berkeley	492,032	840,400	114,400	506,100
Spokane	4,586,766	3,401,055	863,440	1,505,445
Totals	$23,988,659	19,671,923	3,730,123	7,716,133

With $23,988,659 applied for in this single month, and $19,671,923 approved, the business of the banks is very large. To be sure, only $3,730,123 was actually paid out, but that sum is nearly half of $7,716,133 which is the entire amount of loans closed to date, and the amount of loans closed each month from now on will be greatly increased.

We Have Over a Half Million Rural Customers

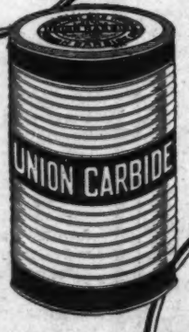
Who order their supplies of Union Carbide direct from our warehouses now located in the centers of one hundred and twenty-one farming districts. You would be surprised to learn how many of these customers we serve from the warehouse nearest you.



To those neighbors and probably friends of yours, we ship Union Carbide in little sheet steel drums holding one hundred pounds each.

It is a simple matter to keep in these drums a supply of Union Carbide sufficient for many months or years, as safely and easily as ordinary coal can be stored and handled.

To Light Your House And Barns



To Cook Your Meals

The average size **Carbide Light and Cooking Plant** requires draining and refilling with this Union Carbide and plain water but once in many weeks.

With no other attention and without repairs the plant will then automatically render *the double service* of supplying brilliant and extremely beautiful light for house and barns and perfect fuel for the gas cooking range in the kitchen.

The perfect adaptability of this service for country home requirements has enabled the Carbide Light and Cooking Plant to surmount competition for 20 years until today it easily outsells all rivals.

As a country home owner you will find the facts in the case mighty interesting. *Write us today for descriptive booklets by mail, free.* Address:

UNION CARBIDE SALES COMPANY

42d Street Building, New York — Peoples Gas Building, Chicago

Kohl Building, San Francisco — *Dept. I,*

12

How Hoover Will Help Farmers

This statement was made by Mr. Hoover to one of The Farm Journal's editors

THE function of the Food Commissioner is to regulate the flow of trade, hold it to moderate profits and eliminate speculation. This will insure the consumer getting his foodstuffs at the price realized by the producer, and with a fair and proper return to the distributor.

The Food Administration has no interest or authority to fix prices further than the influence it can bring upon export buyers or importers, and these are limited to those where the volume of exports or imports control the price. Its effort, in these directions, is to *maintain a price that will remunerate the farmer;* and thus stimulate production, for production is the keystone of winning the war.

[EDITOR'S NOTE: This statement of Mr. Hoover's intentions seems to mean that all the power of the government will be used to insure Our Folks a satisfactory price for the larger and larger export crops which they have been encouraged to grow. The present plan leaves open to the farmer the opportunity to get whatever fair price he can for vegetables, eggs, poultry and all other products, which will not, in the nature of things, be largely exported. A good price for all farm products is absolutely necessary in these times if farmers would make both ends meet. The Farm Journal says so.]

The Kind Word

By Walt Mason

A friendly word that's kindly spoken is just as cheap as one that's cross, and it may brace some pilgrim broken, who finds this life a total loss. It doesn't cost a copper penny to say, "Good-morning, how d'ye do?" And it may mean a lot to many, and set their faces smiling, too. The smiles we wear are inexpensive, yet keep the world in better shape; their influence is so extensive it can't be measured with a tape. The kind and friendly words we scatter, with love of mankind in our tones, may well survive the wreck of matter, the crash of dynasties and thrones. And so I greet my fellow mortals with leaded smiles of thirteen ems, and do as much, perhaps, with chortles, as rich men do with gold and gems. The plan is old; man inter-glacial no doubt was vaguely on its track, and learned that his expression facial helped things along, or set them back. And still we must be pleading, urging, along this line till time is done, that men may be from gloom emerging, to take their places in the sun.

SOME PEOPLE FEEL JUST LIKE THIS WHEEL. WHAT TIRED FELLOES THESE! THEY TRY TO RUN WITHOUT SOME FUN TO ACT AS AXLE GREASE

[Copyright by The George Matthew Adams Service.]

From Prison Walls

I am writing this letter to ask a favor of parties who are perfect strangers to me and I to them, but who I think are in a position to give me the information I desire.

I am an inmate of the San Quentin prison, serving a seven-year sentence for some wrong-doing, and am an active member of the San Quentin Agricultural Club, an organization of the inmates of this institution, based on inmate welfare, uplift and education along agricultural lines. As a member, I have had access to The Farm Journal, published by you, which is so kindly sent for use in our library.

In this paper, which I have read for the last three years, I have often found mention of a set of agricultural books on various subjects, commonly called Biggle Books. I am of the belief that they would be of great benefit to me were I able to obtain them.

Previous to my incarceration, I acted in the capacity of a farm hand in various states of the Union, and after arriving at this institution I joined the club with the intention of learning everything I could about any and all agricultural subjects, in order that, upon my release, I may be capable of taking hold of a ranch and running it in the best way possible.

Owing to the fact that I am financially embarrassed, I have found it difficult to obtain literature which I desired, other than United States bulletins; and I have at last gathered my courage together to ask if it is possible to obtain the Biggle Books on time—that is, if I may have the use of them while yet in prison, with the privilege of paying for them after my release?

If this is possible, it would be a great help to me in my studies, as I would like to gain sufficient knowledge to carry my idea through some way or other. If this could be arranged in this way it would be just the thing, as I could very soon earn enough money upon my release to reimburse you.

San Quentin, Cal. C. E. C.

[Of course the books were sent to him by return mail. If Judge Biggle doesn't make a real farmer out of him some day, we miss our guess!—EDITOR.]

The Instant Summons

"Instant, through copse and heath, arose
Bonnets and spears and bended bows;
* * * * *
As if the yawning hill to heaven
A subterranean host had given."

The whistled summons of Roderick Dhu, the hero of Scott's "Lady of the Lake," caused his Highland warriors literally to spring from the earth. Ere the echo died away, from behind bush and rock emerged the loyal and ready clansmen. In armed silence they awaited their chieftain's bidding and typified his might.

Today the Commander-in-Chief of our nation's armed forces and the resources behind them, can, by lifting the telephone receiver, instantaneously set in motion all the vast machinery of warfare, munitions, transportation and food conservation.

Like the Scottish mountaineers, the American people must stand in loyal readiness to perform any service in furtherance of the nation's high aim. Such a spirit of co-operation and sacrificing of individual interests can alone make certain the accomplishment of the great task to which our country is committed.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy *One System* *Universal Service*

Saving Thirty-Eight Dollars Per Day

By Earle W. Gage

IN the big woods in Josephine county, Ore., a lumber company has been able by using a tractor to make a material saving in transporting finished lumber from their sawmill in the woods, to Grants Pass, seventeen miles. Where before the team could haul but a small load, due to the impassability of the roads in that section, the tractor is capable of hauling 50,000 feet on three trucks at one load. As coal is cheap in that region and plentiful in quantity, it is used as engine fuel.

As shown by the picture below, the wide wheels of the engine make a fine road-bed for the truck wheels, so that when a wet place is reached the load does not become stuck. The tractor being of the three-wheel type, it pulls much like a modern war-tank tractor; and when the roads become wet, spikes are put in the power wheels so that these dig into the road and make good hauling when it would be impossible to haul with teams. This outfit paid for itself the first three months in operation, in saving team and driver's wages alone, to say nothing of the feeding cost of team. It makes a trip a day, hauling the equivalent of eight teams at $8, or $64 worth of labor, and does it at an actual expense of $26, a saving of $38 per day.

This New Jersey farmer uses his tractor to haul three wagon-loads of potatoes to market,—fifty-six sacks on each wagon, five round trips per day. It formerly required three teams and three men to do about the same work. He is a booster for tractors

Should the Tractor Clutch Be Oiled?

By P. T. Hines

On most tractors the power is delivered to the belt and the drive-wheels by the type of friction-clutch which has wooden blocks bearing on the inside rim of the belt pulley, and when the power is needed the blocks are expanded against the inside rim of the pulley until they gradually grip the metal surface and start the load moving.

When the clutch is thrown in, these blocks are subjected to great wear, especially if the blocks are dry. In the case of friction blocks that are oiled, the tendency for them to slip when the clutch is thrown is greater, but this is an advantage because the clutch can not be thrown in all at once. The load must be started gradually and without jerk, and to do this the clutch must be engaged slowly until the tractor gains momentum enough to throw the clutch all the way in.

This being the case, if dry friction blocks are used, the friction between wood and metal will be so great before the load can get under way and the blocks be set tightly, that the blocks may burn to some extent, thus reducing their wearing qualities.

Another disadvantage of the dry clutch is that it will sometimes grip suddenly and start the load with a jerk, often resulting in a broken part somewhere. Dry friction blocks will also frequently hang when the clutch is to be thrown out, as they will not let go the metal readily.

The remedy is to oil the friction blocks, as this has proved effective in preventing both burning and dragging of the clutch. It will also prevent starting with a jerk.

"From tree to tractor." An Oregon lumber company finds that transporting lumber in this way is a money-saving idea—thirty-eight dollars a day

What I Think of Kerosene

My experience in motive fuel for the tractor is that the kerosene way is best. Gasoline gives off high power, quick action, and is best to use in driving the fleet-moving automobile along the public highway; but for farm tractor driving I believe in using kerosene, for it furnishes steady, all-day power at a low cost, for kerosene costs only about one-third the price of gasoline.

I tried mixing the two components in equal parts, but could see no real benefit nor increase in power. Neither could I see much difference in using the higher or cheaper priced kerosenes, as both seemed to give equal power after the tractor had gathered good headway, hence I favor the cheaper grades.

Ohio. G. W. Brown.

Some Questions and Answers

Would a 12-20 H. P. tractor be fit for a 250-acre farm?

It depends somewhat on the ground you have to work as to whether or not the 12-20 H. P. tractor would be big enough for your farm; but in a general way I should think it was large enough.

Can one do the work cheaper with a tractor than with horses?

Generally speaking, a tractor will do farm work on a sizeable farm more cheaply than horses can do the same work. The original investment, as well as all expense of maintenance, must be taken into consideration, of course.

Which is the better and more powerful, a four or a two-cylinder tractor?

There is no difference in the total amount of power that can be secured from a two or a four-cylinder engine, so far as the power itself goes. A small four-cylinder engine will not develop any more power than a large two-cylinder.

Which gets heated quicker?

No difference so far as I know.

[Inquiries about tractors and problems connected therewith will be cheerfully answered by William Walton, care of this office. Enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope.]

FOR
Cotton Seed Meal
COME TO HEADQUARTERS
F. W. Brode & Co., Memphis, Tenn.
ESTABLISHED 1875
CAR LOTS ONLY

Free Book Tells How
you can break stumps to bits, shatter big boulders, make deep ditches, prepare tree beds, blast the subsoil, and how you can do many other kinds of farm work at a saving of time, labor and money by using
Atlas Farm Powder
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The Original Farm Powder
made especially for agricultural work and sold by dealers everywhere. Write today for 74-page, illustrated book, "Better Farming."
Atlas Powder Company
Dept. FJ-27, Wilmington, Del.

Columbia Batteries
Big tractor—little battery—the one can't run without the other.
National Carbon Co.
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Fahnestock spring-clip binding posts, no extra charge.
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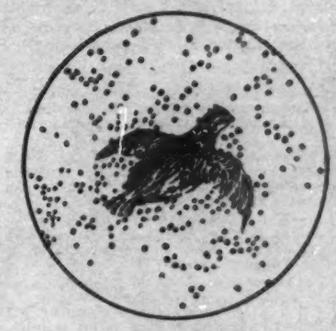
COLUMBIA IGNITOR
Patented September 6th 1910
DRY CELL
FOR
GENERAL IGNITION
Manufactured by
NATIONAL CARBON CO.
CLEVELAND, OHIO

Winchester Model 12 Hammerless Shotgun.

The pattern that brings down the game



Even spread, maximum penetration. Winchester shot pattern brings down the game.

A perfect pattern may thoroughly cover the bird, but it's the high velocity of the shot charge that insures a kill. A game-getting gun must throw an *even* pattern with lots of steam behind it.

The Winchester Model 12 Repeating Shotgun is designed and bored to *bring down the game*. Its pattern shows a perfectly distributed shot spread with maximum penetration. That's why it is the choice of sportsmen everywhere.

The gun for every sort of wild fowl shooting

Whether you're snap shooting at upland plover or trying a long shot down in the blind, there is a gauge and a bore of the Winchester Model 12 that will give you the pattern you want. This master shotgun meets every kind of bird shooting requirement.

The Winchester Model 12 is beautiful in design, light in weight, simple and sure in operation. It points like your own arm. It can always be depended on to plant its charge *closely, evenly* and *strongly* at the range its choke adapts it for. It works smoothly in whatever position it is held. For those who prefer a hammer action gun, we have made the Model 97. It is built on similar lines to the Model 12, but with hammer action.

The barrel *is* the gun

Men who know guns realize that the accuracy and durability of a gun lie in the barrel. On the quality of the barrel depends the quality of the gun. There is absolutely no difference in the standard of quality of the barrels on the highest and lowest priced Winchester guns. With Winchester the barrel *is* the gun and the single standard of quality has been attained only by the most unremitting attention to the boring, finishing and testing of the barrel.

The Winchester barrel

The barrel of the Winchester Model 12 has been bored to micrometer measurements for the pattern it is meant to make. The degree of choke exactly offsets the tendency of the shot to spread. Until its pattern proves up to Winchester standard the gun cannot leave the factory. The Nickel Steel construction preserves the original accuracy forever.

The Bennett Process, used exclusively by Winchester, gives the Winchester barrel a distinctive blue finish that, with proper care, will last a lifetime.

What (W) means

This mark on the barrel means *Viewed and Proved Winchester.*

This stamp stands for Winchester's guarantee of quality, with 50 years of the best gun-making reputation behind it.

Every gun that bears the name "Winchester" and that is marked with the Winchester Viewed and Proved stamp has been fired many times for smooth action and accuracy, and has been fired with excess loads for strength. At every stage of Winchester manufacture, machine production is supplemented by human craftsmanship. It is a *test and adjustment process.*

It is this care in manufacturing that has produced in the Model 12 and Model 97 guns of unsurpassed game-getting qualities that have won the name of "The Perfect Repeaters" among wild fowl hunters.

Write for details of Winchester shotguns, rifles and ammunition

The Winchester catalog is an encyclopedia on shotguns, rifles and ammunition. Every hunter should have one. It gives detailed specifications of the Model 12 and Model 97 and describes at length the principles on which every one of the world-famous Winchester shotguns and rifles is built. Write today. We will mail you a copy free, postpaid.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.
Dept. A-2 New Haven, Conn.

Winchester Model 97 Hammer Shotgun

Take down Repeating Shotgun. Made in 12 gauge, weight about 7¾ lbs.; in 16 gauge, weight about 7⅛ lbs. The favorite with shooters who prefer a slide forearm repeating shotgun with a hammer.

WINCHESTER

World Standard Guns and Ammunition

The Farm Journal is furnished to single subscribers 5 years for $1; to subscribers in Philadelphia, Canada, and foreign countries (except Mexico and Cuba) 5 years for $1.50.

Entered at the Philadelphia Post-office as Second-class matter, in accordance with the Postal Laws.

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Business Managers, WILMER ATKINSON Co., Phila., Pa.

Owners: Wilmer Atkinson, Charles F. Jenkins, M. C. Jenkins, S. A. Westerman, E. M. Brown, all of Philadelphia, Pa.

The Farm Journal has no bondholders, mortgagees, or other security holders. Signed, CHARLES F. JENKINS, Editor.

Affirmed to and subscribed before me this nineteenth day of September, 1917.
G. HERBERT JENKINS, Notary Public.
(SEAL) (My commission expires Jan. 25, 1919.)

THE FARM JOURNAL
(UNLIKE ANY OTHER PAPER)

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER, 1917

Thanksgiving

Now is the time to forget all your cares,
Cast every trouble away;
Think of your blessings, remember your joys,
Don't be afraid to be gay!
None are too old and none are too young
To be thankful Thanksgiving Day.

Bond or Bondage?

It was the patriotic old stocking that saved France, and now it surely will help America to make the world free. Have you $50 hidden away somewhere about the house, or $100 or $500 to your credit in the bank? Or can you spare $10 or $20 a month for the next little while?

Then own a Liberty Bond, and express your faith in your country with your money.

Folks who can not shoulder a gun nor fight in the trenches can still do their patriotic duty by lending (not giving) money to Uncle Sam. Our young men offer their lives, we older folks can only offer our money.

These new government bonds pay four per cent interest and are as safe as a church.

Your local bank can get a bond for you, letting you pay a few dollars at a time, as the government prefers you should do. Any time you may need the money for other purposes, the bond is readily salable—it is as good as cash, and pays interest besides. Put your shoulder to the wheel *now*, and let your money help your country end the war!

Millionaires doubtless have their joys (we don't know positively); but what is better than to sit by the kitchen stove and smell the good things cooking there on Thanksgiving Day!

There is still left plenty of the spirit of Seventy-six. Show the genuine American a just cause and he will back it with his last dollar and, if need be, with his life.

The Editor is thankful that there is ample material for the building of toothsome buckwheat cakes as well as sausage gravy for their garnishing.

The water wagon is making the country dry.

Let blue Monday be full of the blue of the sky which one gets by looking up.

Must Needed Sons and Helpers Go to War?

[President Wilson talks direct to Our Folks. The question of a more liberal exemption policy for farmers is vital. We are being flooded with appeals, two of which are printed on pages 572 and 573.—EDITOR.]

What We Asked the President

DEAR PRESIDENT WILSON: 17 September, 1917.

You gave us in May a message to our four million readers, and they responded nobly with increased crops. Do you care to say anything to them now which may ease their minds regarding a more liberal policy for exemption of farmers? How can they continue to feed the world unless sufficient needed helpers—sons and hired men—are left them on the farm? And how are we, as editors, to answer puzzled farmers who seem to feel that the government has given them a queer deal as regards increased production and decreased exemption?

WILMER ATKINSON Co.,
Charles F. Jenkins.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

27 September, 1917.

MY DEAR MR. JENKINS: In reply to your letter of September seventeenth, whose importance I fully appreciate, I beg to say that the claims of agriculture in connection with exemption from the draft have been very carefully and anxiously considered by the Secretary of War and myself, and a method has been devised which we believe will enable all claims to be allowed which justify exemption and will in other cases leave the farmer and his help at home to gather the crops before joining the colors.

Exclusive original jurisdiction with regard to the decision of all claims for discharge on the ground of being engaged in an agricultural enterprise has been vested by Congress in what are known as the District Boards, for each federal judicial district. Inasmuch as members of these boards must reside in the district for which they are appointed, a plan has been followed by which at least one member of each board should be in close touch with the agricultural situation in his district. These boards have been directed to make a survey of the industrial and agricultural conditions in the district under their control, ascertaining as near as may be the labor supply available throughout the necessary industries and for agriculture outside of the men called for military service, and to take into consideration all such facts in determining claims for exemption.

Wherever, in the opinion of the District Board, the direct and substantial material loss to any industrial or agricultural enterprise necessary to the maintenance of the Military Establishment or to the effective operation of the military forces or the national interest during the war outweighs the loss that would result from the failure to obtain the military service of any person engaged in such enterprise, the Board will issue a certificate of exemption.

It has not been thought feasible to go beyond this general authorization and make wholesale discharges of farmers as a class upon the mere showing that a claimant for discharge has some color of right to be called a farmer. To do so would be to let down the bars and bring down upon a central office the insistent demands of thousands of industries which would have an equal right for consideration.

A method has been devised, however, whereby farmers and farm hands are to be granted special consideration consistent with the letter of the Act and in accordance with its spirit. By this method it is intended that the Local Board shall receive from the District Board a list of the men who have presented claims for temporary discharge on the ground of the necessity of gathering the crops. Certificates of discharge will not issue in such cases, but the Local Board, on examining such claims, will be enabled if it deems it necessary to designate such individuals for the contingents to be summoned to report at the mobilization camp at later dates, to be fixed by the Adjutant General. Thus the need of leaving the men temporarily at the work of gathering the crops may be satisfied without complicating or diminishing the quotas.

It is to be borne in mind that all branches of industry, and indeed all activities of life, are affected by the draft and we must in many cases rely upon the services of those above and below the draft age. It may in many cases be inconvenient, but the nation as well as the individual must be considered. There will be no hardship in the many cases where agricultural claims have been allowed, and in those cases where the claims have been disallowed the young men who are serving the country must and can be replaced by those younger or older who can not serve in the Army.

Sincerely yours,

Woodrow Wilson

Mr. Charles F. Jenkins, Secretary,
The Farm Journal.

TOPICS IN SEASON

The crops are in; the wood all cut;
I don't care how the wind may roar
Its winter threat. By cozy fire
I'll laugh or doze, nor ask for more
Than just to hear the good wife say,
"The table's set, come all you folk,
Thanksgiving's h e r e.
The turkey's done—
Be careful only not to choke;
Let's eat."

It is a pretty good idea to use bolts for fastening on heavy hinges wherever possible, and not screws or nails. Bolts stay, but screws and nails may not.

Fall plowing is all right on some soils and in some places, but hillsides or sloping, washy fields should be kept in grass or in cover crops through the winter.

We can't expect our neighbors to say pleasant things about us if we are all the time growling about them. Every living thing likes to have the fur stroked the right way—even editors like it.

The three central pictures on this page make a nice little Thanksgiving sermon all by themselves. If that hydrangea hasn't shown the right kind of thanks-spirit, then we don't know a spirit when we see it.

Add to the acre yield of next year's crop, by setting the plow clevis now so that it will draw a very little deeper. Some good earth down there that has not been worn out! It has been waiting a good while for you to bring it up to the light of day. But if you bring up too much all at once, you'll hurt the crop instead of improving it.

Practise pacing so that you can step as nearly three feet at a pace as possible. You will be in places many times where the best and perhaps the only measure you have is your stride.

One of our Pennsylvania folks sends us a photograph of twelve potatoes weighing five pounds, raised from three eyes of a paring. And yet, some folks insisted last spring that it couldn't be done!

Save your energy hauling the corn shocks from the field. Build a flat hay frame, of the low-down type. Here's one which any farmer can make in a few hours. The rack consists of two 4 x 6 inch bed pieces, eighteen feet long, bolted together at one end to form a V. On top of these timbers is built a rack six feet wide. The bottom of this rack is about eight feet long. The end boards are four feet high, built flaring so they do not quite touch the wheels. The apex

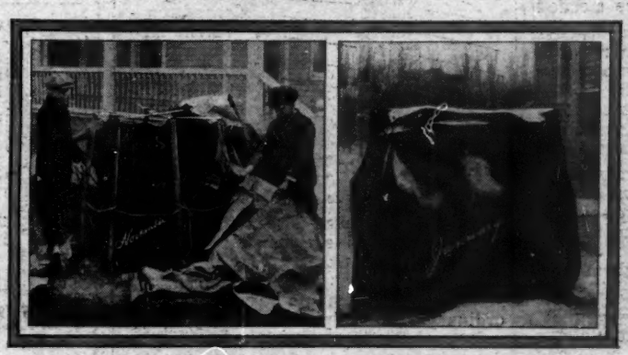
of the V is suspended below the front axle of an ordinary farm wagon by means of a long king-bolt. The other ends are attached below the hind axle by U-shaped clevises. This rack is capable of holding all the corn that can be piled on and hauled, and as the bottom of the rack, as shown in the accompanying illustration, is near the ground, little hard lifting will be necessary. E. W. G.

A good selection of colonels for the army is scarcely more important than a good selection of kernels for next year's supply of seed-corn. Under no conditions should this selection of seed-corn be done later than the time of husking, and the earlier the better. The ears should not be put into the crib, neither should they be left in bags or in piles where there is little air circulation. They can probably best be stored by suspending them from the top of attics, empty rooms in a house, etc.

Small Fruits

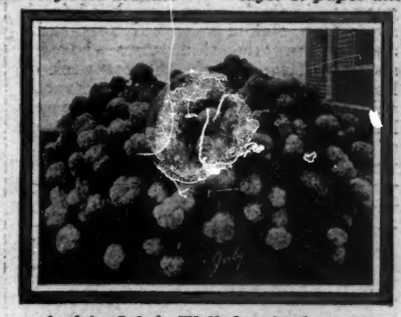
'Tis time to light the evening fire,
To read good books, to sing
The low and lovely songs that breathe
Of the eternal spring.

Here in the North we prefer to prune grape-vines in February or early March,



November is the time to put a winter overcoat around pink and blue hydrangeas or other tender plants that need protection through the very cold months

In January you can look out of the window and think of the coming beauty, that's safely tucked away under a layer of paper and burlap



And in July! Well, here's the same tender hydrangea in full bloom. Does it not plainly say, "Thank you"?

but in milder climates late fall or early winter may be all right.

Ideal mulching materials—clean straw and marsh hay.

The right time to mulch the strawberry bed is immediately after the ground freezes.

Mary says that a good knock will sometimes jar a strawberry bed out of a bad rut. I hope she isn't referring to a few—just a tiny few—late weeds in *mine*. I meant to hoe 'em out next week, anyway.

How to make grape, currant or other cuttings: After the leaves fall, select well-ripened shoots of this season's growth and cut them into lengths about six inches long, each containing two or more buds. Cut them square off, just below a bud, so the roots will start out all around the end; have at least one bud below ground and one above. Tie into bundles and pack in sawdust or sand in the cellar until planting time in the spring.

There isn't much to do in the fruit patch these days, but every time I go down cellar and see the shelves full of canned sweetness that Mary has put up, I have a genuine thankful feeling in every stomach I've got. Today I went down cellar four times just to look those blessed cans squarely in the face.

In very cold climates some tender varieties of raspberries, blackberries, etc., need covering. This is done by bending the canes to the ground and covering them with three or four inches of soil. A warm day is best for this work, as the canes then bend more easily. If the canes are so stiff as to break when bent over, a little soil should be removed from the base of the plant on the side toward which it is to be laid. To avoid complications in uncovering in the spring, lay all the canes in the same direction. Some growers use sticks to peg the canes in place before the soil is shoveled on them.

Anthracnose is one of the most destructive fungous diseases of raspberries, blackberries, dewberries and loganberries. Grayish, circular spots of various sizes, with purplish margins, characterize the disease on the canes. On the leaves small, pale spots with purple borders develop. Planting disease-free stock on land which has not grown such berries for at least four years, and which is not near diseased plantations, is the surest method of obtaining healthy plants. Cutting out old canes and diseased new ones just as soon as the crop is harvested, and burning all rubbish about the patch, also aids in controlling the fungus. Spraying with the Bordeaux mixture is also recommended to check the disease. This is applied just before the leaves come out, again when the canes are about six inches high, and later just previous to blossoming.

The Orchard

We'd all be healthier if, instead of so many pork barrels down in the cellar, we had more apple barrels.

The wrapper you use does not sell your apples. It is the apple inside the wrapper.

A clean barrel or box makes apples look better to the buyer and may lead to a better sale.

In cold climates the ideal time to prune fruit trees is not in the fall or winter; wait till the severe weather is over.

An apple that has been well cured in an open outhouse will last longer than one put down cellar as soon as gathered.

It's all right to label young trees, but be careful not to have the wire so tight that it will girdle the wood and kill the tree.

Newly planted trees in exposed windy locations may need staking; but watch out that the ties do not chafe the bark and thus ruin the trees.

The fall orchard work will not be done until you have picked up all the decayed apples and put them out of the way. No

man who loves his orchard will leave them to multiply worm pests.

A rat in the fruit cellar is fully as bad as a bull in a China shop. Make it a business to capture the pest and stop up the hole where he came in.

It may be that some suckers have started around the base of your trees since the last trimming. Cut every one of these out before snow comes.

The right way

Late in the fall plow a furrow down through the orchard between every two rows of trees if the ground is apt to be wet. The trees will do a great deal better for this surface drainage. Also, perhaps some tile drains are needed underground.

County demonstration orchards are showing good results. The cost of pruning, spraying and managing the Nicholas orchard of twenty-nine trees has been forty-three cents per tree.

Indiana. G. E. Metzger.

There ought to be many times when we get down on our knees, but we never ought to fail to do this when we see that little heap of sawdust at the foot of a fruit tree. Save the tree from the borers by getting right after them with a sharp narrow-bladed knife. Kill them or they will kill your trees.

We have kept apples through the winter by burying them, and have had them come out of the ground with a more natural flavor than when kept in cold storage. They must be in good condition, be gathered at the right time, and carefully handled. Each apple is wrapped in paper, packed closely in a box, with enough newspapers over the top to keep the fruit dry. We then pile enough earth on the top to prevent freezing. Those stored in this way kept well and had no taste of the soil, nor the loss of flavor of cold-storage fruit. R. N.

A barrel press is a great help in packing apples

Were you ever tempted to nail fence wires directly on to the perfectly good bark of a nice healthy fruit or shade tree? If you can answer, "Not guilty," then we'll give you your exemption papers, a clear bill-of-health, and a congratulatory pat on the back. If you *are* guilty, we'll shake your hand sometime when nobody is looking. *We've been there, too!* But we fell only once. The next time we nailed a strip of board on the tree trunk, and then stapled the wires to the board. The two upper illustrations on this page tell the whole story, and tell it in a loud tone of voice that can be heard 'way down to the little schoolhouse on the northeast side of the county road. We have seen promising young trees—yes, and older ones, too—practically cut in two in several places by wires fastened directly to the bark. As the tree grows the wires slowly and surely cut in, the bark and wood grow around them, but the place of severance remains—a weak spot that's wrong, sinfully wrong. Then, some day, along comes a severe windstorm, and the tree snaps off and is ruined.

Protect Your Trees!

November is the time to protect orchard trees against injury from mice and rabbits. For field-mice, soil mounding is recommended. The earth should be mounded to a height of from six to eight inches and from twelve to sixteen inches in diameter around the base of each tree and well tamped down. All grass and litter should be cleaned away from the trees.

Cylinders of one-fourth-inch mesh galvanized iron wire, are a good protection against either mice or rabbits. Pieces of such wire 12 x 24 inches make cylinders of a convenient size for small trees. The cylinder, after its edges have been fastened together, should be slightly imbedded in the ground to secure it.

Wrong—sinfully wrong!

Many protective washes have been suggested from time to time, but most of them have not proved satisfactory. Extensive experiments have shown the ordinary lime-sulphur mixture to be quite satisfactory. It is used at the ordinary strength, as for scale insects. The trunks of the trees should be sprayed or painted close to the ground and to a height of two feet above it.

A wash recommended by Ohio fruit growers is made of one peck of fresh stone-lime slaked with old soap-suds, and the mixture thinned to the consistency of whitewash. To one peck of lime, one-half gallon of crude carbolic acid, four pounds of sulphur and one gallon of soft soap are added. The trunks of the trees should be painted with this wash in late autumn.

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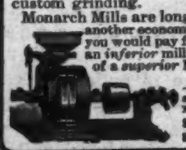

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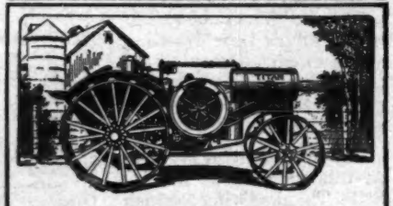

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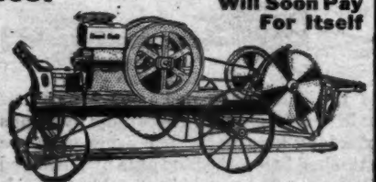

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THE TRUCK PATCH

By E. R. Jinnette

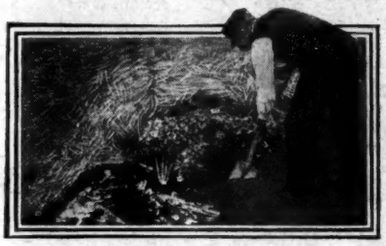
Culled from the daily experience of a trucker who rolls up his sleeves and works

IN the colder sections snow will be falling before the end of the month. No time should be lost in harvesting and storing late crops and in finishing up the hundred-and-one jobs always waiting to be done on every farm at this season.

Where large crops of celery are to be stored, trenching should begin soon after the first of this month. This early trenching does not make for late keeping, but better risk that than being caught by a hard freeze later on.

The longer storing late cabbage can be delayed with safety, the better. In the absence of proper storage houses, burying is the best and cheapest method of storing. Any method of storing is expensive and bothersome, and it may be wise to dispose of at least part of the crop from the field.

Salsify, horseradish and parsnips are hardy and can be left in the ground all winter without danger of loss; but carrots should be dug before hard freezing weather and stored in cellar, pit, cave or other cool place. Many growers find it profitable to dig and store some salsify, carrots and horseradish for the winter



"Trenching" celery means to dig the plants, set them roots down in a trench, and then cover with straw

trade. This is especially true in colder sections where the ground remains frozen for long periods.

The rhubarb and asparagus plantations should have a heavy coat of manure during the fall and early winter.

Most farmers understand the importance of a regular rotation of crops. Many market gardeners do not. With them there is a tendency to plant a certain crop year after year on the same land. This seems to be notably true of such things as onions, cabbage, melons and tomatoes. The result is an increasing loss from insects and diseases. By working in a series of other crops the results would be far more satisfactory. Think it over and see if you can not plan some kind of a rotation beginning next spring.

A simple way to store a limited supply of onions is to place the bulbs in a loft, or rather open outbuilding, let them freeze solid and then mulch heavily with hay to hold them in this frozen condition. When wanted for use or sale they can be thawed out and the bulbs will be in fine condition. It is the alternate freezing and thawing that plays havoc with onions in winter storage. They can also be kept in a dry room free from frost, provided provision is made for ventilation on warm days. Prizetaker, Giant Gibraltar and other varieties of that type lack good keeping qualities and require more perfect conditions for safe winter storage.

In some localities early spring spinach is a profitable crop. The usual practise is to manure and plow the land in the late fall or early winter, leaving it in the rough. More manure is put on during the winter. In the spring just as soon as the land is dry enough to work it is thoroughly disked and the seed sown. As a rule, profit depends upon earliness, and the sooner the seed goes into the ground the better.

Sod land intended for early crops like potatoes and cabbage should be plowed this fall. Such land is usually infested with white grubs, cutworms and other injurious insects. Fall plowing will destroy many of these pests and hasten the decay of vegetable matter in the sod. Harrowing in the spring as soon as the ground is dry enough will help to hold the moisture for the growing crops.

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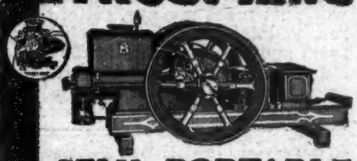

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He Married Nellie After All

By Vernon Records

How a sky pilot turned himself into a farmer. You never read a story just like this! But you'll like it, and you'll laugh, too. Best of all, Jimmie says that his wife believes that whale story now

BECAUSE a girl laughed at him, Jimmie Stillwater abandoned the ministry and took to farming.

The other day my little road-eater hummed up the Fairview hill, and I stopped at the Stillwater gate. Jimmie bid me welcome.

"Well, how is your farm?" he asked, after we were seated.

"There is room for improvement," I replied modestly.

"Precisely. Did I ever tell you about my experience? The whole course of my life was changed in one day. All

"You don't believe it?" I questioned. She shook her head and laughed

because a girl said my statement about Jonah and the whale was inaccurate."

He paused a minute before proceeding with his story.

"It was wheat harvest time in Oklahoma. I was holding a protracted meeting. One morning at the Linn's breakfast table I started to explain about Jonah and the whale.

"'I'd have to see that before I could believe it!' Nellie Linn said.

"'You don't believe it?' I questioned. She shook her head, and laughed.

"'A man once tried to tell us a similar story, about choking a steam-thresher.' She laughed again.

"Now to 'choke' or 'stall' a steam-thresher is a man-sized job. Few can

In my haste I threw pitchfork and all into the cylinder. "Bang!" said Mr. Steam-thresher, throwing off the belt

do it. You must feed the machine a perfect avalanche of sheaves to accomplish it. I told Miss Linn that I'd stall that old steam-thresher to the Queen's taste, and then I'd argue the point about Jonah and the whale. She said if I succeeded she'd believe anything I said—whales included.

"I secured a stout pitchfork, and mounted the feeding platform ready to begin. Men grinned broadly. They were running solid on wheat that day. That meant start at six and quit at twelve. I did start; and when I got started I kept going. Had a faint idea of hot places, but I didn't realize their intensity until I tried to stall that steam-thresher on an August day.

"At 8.15 I had two blisters on each hand. By ten o'clock they were consolidated into one. I wondered what had become of my breakfast. My stomach telephoned for more fuel. I wished something would break, but it didn't. Streams of sweat flowed from my chin.

"Miss Nellie was sitting on a bale of grain sacks. She was smiling, but wouldn't meet my eye. Right there I resolved to choke that machine, get a farm and marry Nellie, or die a-trying. I'd turn those men's jeers into cheers, or give the undertaker a job.

"I glanced over my shoulder—three loaded wagons were waiting to unload. Now is my chance, I said to myself! How I did make that pitchfork whiz! I poured a perfect deluge of the sheaves into that steam-thresher, but the automatic band-cutters still nodded for more.

"But there is always an end to everything. The feeding platform was made of boards. In my haste I jabbed my fork into a board, and before I could retard my movements I threw board, pitchfork and four sheaves of wheat into the cylinder. 'C-h-o-o-w! Bang!' said Mr. Steam-thresher, throwing off the belt, and stopping just as I jumped down on the ground.

"I didn't tarry around that farm to receive any congratulations from my admiring friends. I just went. The next day I rented a farm."

A bell rang in the direction of the house.

"Ah, there goes the dinner bell," Jimmie Stillwater explained. "I want you to meet my wife—she believes that whale story, now."

Together we walked across the lawn.

Sunday Thoughts

By John D. Wells

A new national poet is over the horizon. He is to fill the empty place left by James Whitcomb Riley's death, as he plays on the heartstrings of plain, everyday folks. John D. Wells was born in Erie county, Pa., September 9, 1878, the son of the village blacksmith. He learned the trade of a machinist, ran away from home, enlisted in the army, joined an Uncle Tom's Cabin troupe, became a minstrel and later, returning to his trade as a machinist, he married. His wife encouraged him to write some songs for a local entertainment given by his shop. They were so successful that he began his newspaper career, which carried him to various cities, including Mexico. In 1902 he joined the staff of the Buffalo Evening News and has been associated with that paper ever since. Mr. Wells has published several volumes of poems. It is a pleasure to give to Our Folks a chance to know Wells and his work in the following characteristic poem:

Sunday, in the city, with its fine display
an' show—
Ain't it different from the Sunday that
the country people know!
Different—oh, so different!—is its hurry
an' its rush,
From the simple, holy silence an' the
God-inspired hush
Country folks remember, who have up
an' moved t' town,
An' it makes us sort o' lonesomelike
when Sunday comes aroun';
Luggin' in your fashions, an' your doin's,
seems so odd,
Like a worldly grant t' Satan an' a com-
permise with God.

Sunday in the city! Why, there's nary
bell or chime
That a man can tune his heart with
when it comes t' meetin' time!
Not a sound, I reckon, turnin' worldly
thoughts away,
Makin' Sunday any different from 'most
any other day!
An' your city "meetin'"! Do y' s'pose
your hired choir
Sings their music any sweeter or their
anthems any higher
Than the village singers who are only
volunteer?—
Do y' s'pose that God don't listen
'cause they only sing by ear?

Sunday in the country! Can't y' hear
the meetin' bells
Ringin' out upon the mornin', and the
message that each tells?—
How the feast is waitin' an' the holy
bread is broke
An' the speerit waits communion with
the honest, simple folk?
Can't y' hear the singin' an' the long
endurin' prayer,
An' the lazy bees a-dronin' through the
open windows there?
Can't y' see the parunts with their young
'uns in between?
Can't y' hear the swish an' rustle of
some ancient bombazine?

City an' the country! Oh, we've always
been apart!
An' it ain't so much, I reckon, in the
standards of our heart
As it is in habits; why, I believe we
both are good
An' we'd like each other better if we
only understood.
I ain't criticisin' how you keep your
Sabbath days,
For I s'pose the Lord considers that it's
city folkses' ways,
But I can't help a-thinkin' you'd be
glorified and blest
By a Sunday in the country with its
holiness an' rest.

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Bill Believes in Good Fences

By R. V. Newcomb

"GIVE her another yank, Bill. She wants to sing a little more before I hammer in the staple."

I overheard that remark recently. Two men were in a field busily engaged in tightening a few wires which had become slack, due to the loosening of staples and in some places the breaking of the wire or post itself.

These men were using a docile old mare for stretching the wire. The mare was well trained to her job, and at the word from her driver she would lean into the collar and "hang" until the wire was properly fastened.

They said that this method of stretching wire required less time and was more efficient than the old rope-and-pulley method. Care was taken when stretching wide woven wire, to see that the hitch was made so as to pull evenly on the top, bottom and middle. When they found a post that was broken off or perhaps rotted in two, the wire was removed and a new post put in its place.

During the last few years this farm I am telling about has been using osage orange (hedge trees) as material for posts. The manager claims that these posts will be in good working order when most of us are walking around with a rheumatic limp. Formerly an old hedge fence had grown along the east side of the farm. Noticing that the corn did not do so well within fifty feet of the hedge, it was decided to

"Give her another yank, Bill. She wants to sing a little more before I hammer in the staple"

remove the hedge trees. With the aid of an axe and stump puller the feat was accomplished. Instead of burning the hedge trees they were cut in seven-foot lengths and stored away for future fence repairing.

Bill, the owner of this Iowa farm, says that good orderly fences have increased the value of his land more than five times the cost of the fencing.

"The Highway Patrol"

By J. T. Bartlett

On the principle that "a good road is never built but always building," New Hampshire looks after its state roads through a patrol system which has been much praised. Each patrolman has a horse and cart, a drag, rake, shovel and other necessary implements, and through the spring, summer and fall—from frost to frost—spends his time during good weather in caring for a section of road extending seven to ten miles. The last thing he does before winter is thoroughly to clean out the ditches, removing the leaves and refuse, so that drains and culverts will continue to fulfil their function.

It has often been said that these highway patrolmen leave better roads in the fall than they go on in the spring.

These state roads are largely gravel, and in their maintenance the patrolman, who is carefully coached by state highway officials, uses a road or split-log drag. It is used after every rain that has wet the surface well. It keeps the road in its original shape, overcoming the tendency to flatten, and water continues to drain off as planned.

A Ditch That Dynamite Dug

THE other day the editor was eating lunch with a friend of his from a neighboring state. Said the friend: "Dynamite beats a spade all-hollow! I'm going to send you a photograph of a ditch that dug itself."

Here's the picture and his letter:

"As per our conversation, I am sending you a picture of the ditch that dug itself. The land was soft and in some cases very boggy, and the stream that did go through was a considerable distance to one side of the present ditch. Not only did the ditch drain all this wet place, but it straightened the stream as well. Eventually cultivation will be practised on the site of the old swamp.

This ditch is about three and one-half feet deep, and 200 feet long, and was dug with fifty per cent straight dynamite. By straight dynamite I mean a dynamite whose chief explosive ingredient is nitroglycerin.

One cartridge (one-half pound) was put down to a depth of about thirty inches, every eighteen inches. This would, therefore, take one pound of dynamite for every running yard of ditch, so that the cost of the ditch was one pound of dynamite per running yard, aside from my time—say four hours. The dynamite cost in the open market twenty-nine cents per pound.

Here was a swamp that it would have been folly to have tried to put any horses in. About the only thing I'd have been able to work in the swamp would have been a yoke of oxen, and I do not believe there is a yoke of oxen to be had

Most of the soil from this ditch was blown "all over a ten-acre lot," and very little of it is on the banks

in the country around here. To have dug the ditch by hand would have meant many days of hard work."

How I Won My Farm

By B. O.

It isn't every day that we receive a real "human document" in the day's mail. But here is one—straight from the honest heart of the Ohio farmer who wrote it. Didn't he deserve to win out? And who can envy him his glimpse of "Easy street"?

A number of years ago I began farming in the same manner that a great many other young men start their career as agricultural artists—*i. e.*, as a tenant-farmer. I started not only under the handicap of being a tenant-farmer, but also under the handicap of having purchased a large portion of my farm equipment on credit. Part of the implements were purchased new, on the crop-payment plan, and part were used implements bought at public sales, my father-in-law going as surety on my note, all my cash having been invested in live stock and feed.

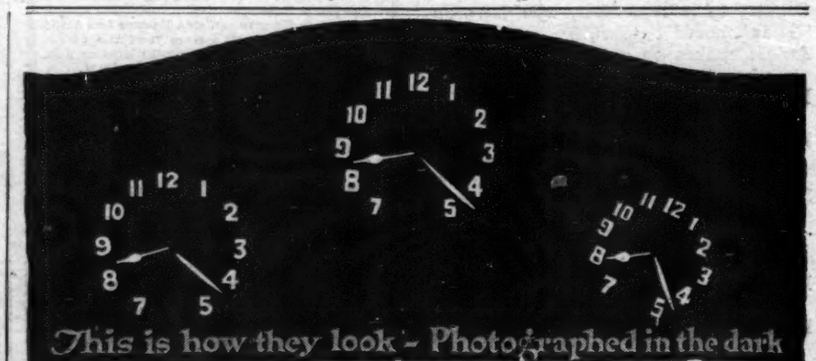
I rented a none too fertile farm of 120 acres, on shares or grain rent, from a very pleasant and agreeable old gentleman, whose affable manner gave no hint of his keen ability to drive a sharp bargain under the guise of a strictly square deal. He told me that the farm was not conveniently arranged to allow me certain beneficial privileges, but that it would be so arranged at his earliest convenience. My credulity at that time allowed me to believe that every one acted in good faith, and that his word was as good as a gold bond.

Harvest time came anon, but instead of the barns bulging, fulfilling the sanguine predictions of my landlord, my harvest was very modest—the timid, retiring kind of modesty. And as the corn crop neared maturity it also developed the retiring modesty instinct, until it became very evident we must accept a probable yield of thirty or forty bushels per acre instead of the buoyed-up and hoped-for eighty-bushel yield.

I worked by moon and lantern light hauling wood out of the woods on to the road. My teamster did the rest

At no time in my life, before or since, did present and future success in life look more blue and foreboding to me than at that particular time. My credit obligations would soon be coming due and there was nothing in sight with which to meet them.

One dismal rainy day just at the commencing of corn-cutting, the timber foreman of a lumber company that had purchased a tract of timber just opposite the road from my house, asked me if I would take the contract of hauling cordwood to market, and upon my reluctance to make a definite answer he kindly gave me a few days to think it over. Of course I wanted the job. I needed the money, but I had only two horses, and my second-hand wagon was rapidly taking on the general appearance of having been borrowed from Peter Tumbledown. That wagon might do for farm work, but was useless for heavy hauling on the road; and besides I had my corn to cut and gather, and seeding to do. Upon the other hand, if I could



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A small, handsome jeweled watch.

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The regular Ingersoll with a radium-lighted dial.

take the contract it meant ready money with which to meet my obligations as they came due.

After thinking the matter over quite seriously for a day or two, I decided that this was the "tide in the affairs of men," and that I should seize it while at the flood. Accordingly I fell back upon my credit, which was still good, and purchased a new wagon complete, and a horse. I also hired a run-away colt from my father-in-law, at fifty cents per day and feed. I hired a teamster at $20 per month, board and laundry, and put him to hauling the cordwood, while I attended to my farm work. I worked by moon and lantern light hauling wood out of the woods on to the road so that my teamster could fill out his load on the road, and thus be able to haul two loads a day.

My dealings with the company were such that the officials soon reposed confidence enough in me to offer me complete charge of the cordwood branch of the enterprise, allowing me a commission of seven and one-half per cent on all the wood I should sell, and fuel for my own use, which I gladly accepted.

When later I got my farm work satisfactorily arranged, I hauled wood. I also fulfilled a contract for hauling 1,000 railroad cross-ties from the woods to a terminal siding. Hauling snow-covered wood and sleet-covered ties, and being out in all kinds of winter weather every day, day in and day out, was no cinch, as evidenced by frost-bitten ears and fingers, a sprained ankle and a dislocated finger. It is a pleasure to say that my weekly pay envelope rapidly overcame the creditor nightmare. I bought a cow for $50 cash (then a large price), and a new carriage that the good wife and babies might have a comfortable up-to-date conveyance for attending church services at a near-by village.

No, I am not yet on my boyhood dream of "Easy street"; but we now own a farm of our own, and an auto has supplanted the old carriage, and I fancy I can get a glimpse of "Easy street" just a few years ahead when the young peach orchard comes into full bearing.

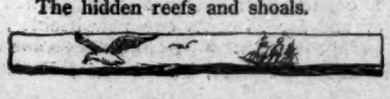
The Lighthouse

By Lydia M. D. O'Neil

Across the wind-swept, roaring waves,
Where storm-tossed petrels fly,
Out where the breakers' sullen boom
O'erwhelms the white gull's cry,
However high the spray may dash,
Or leap the lashing foam,
Still sweeps its pure and placid light,
To guide the brave ships home.

Though kingdom rise and sway and fall,
In peace or lurid war,
The light shines on, through all the years,
To mark the rocky shore.
It guides and warns the friend and foe,
Where'er the ocean raves,
And cheats of his desired prey
That Death who rides the waves.

From Boston's old historic light,
Wolf Rock and Eddystone,
To Corduan and Skerryvore,
Each keeps its vigil lone.
The light shines out across the sea,
The great bronze fog-bell tolls;
The tall white ships fly safely past
The hidden reefs and shoals.



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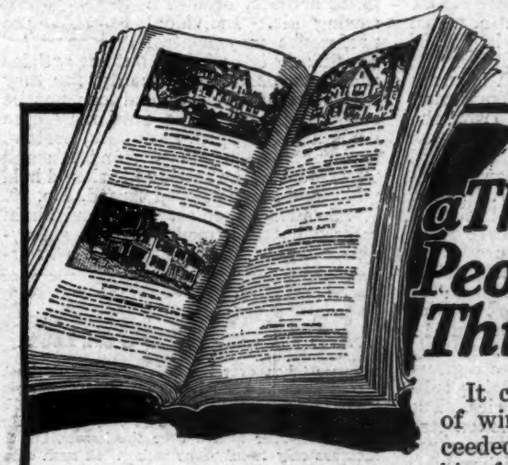

Over a Thousand People Wrote This Book

It contains a rare story of winter discomfort succeeded by real comfort; of big fuel expenditures cut down from 35% to 50%; of unusual conveniences made possible in old or new houses, churches, halls and business blocks.

When you consider the question of heating your home this fall, you should have it before you. It's the simple stories of people who have solved that question to their complete satisfaction by installing the

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5. The firepot is guaranteed for five years.
6. It will burn any fuel.
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We want you to see this book, together with our "Progress" booklet, which describes the principle of Caloric heating. Ask your dealer, or write to us direct, and we will send you a copy of both by return mail.

The Monitor Stove & Range Co.
4835 Gest Street, Cincinnati, Ohio

Clothes and Comfort Kits

By Emma J. Gussmann, Household Editor

THE shopper and the seamstress of today face the difficulties which confronted our grandmothers, for these are war times and war prices prevail. It is the woman's task to buy with judgment, to make with care and to use with consideration. Simple styles are in best taste under present conditions, and patriotism shows itself, not only in the conservation of food, but also in the style of one's clothes. Fortunately plain clothes are in the height of favor, so one can be becomingly and appropriately clothed and show one's patriotism at the same time.

Ladies' dress No. 8553 combines comfort, style and simplicity. It hangs straight from shoulder to hem and is drawn in at the waist line with a wide girdle. The plaits give a panel effect. The collar and cuffs are of satin, which may be white, to be in the height of style.

The skirt shown in No. 8551 is cut in two gores requiring very little material.

The design would be excellent for the fancy plaids and stripes, now so popular, as well as for plain materials.

The Tuxedo collar is a feature of ladies' waist No. 8550, and is made of either soft silk or wool. The cuffs match the collar in cut and material.

In pattern No. 8557 we have a group of neck-pieces, the designs being suitable for both fur and fur fabrics. Fur work is so expensive that one is tempted to do remodeling at home. By using the ready-made "muff beds," which provide the foundation and lining, the making of a muff is a very simple affair. When cutting fur mark on the pelt with a pencil where you wish to cut, then use a sharp knife on the pelt side (never cut it with scissors) and join with an over and over stitch. By cutting and joining in this manner the seams will not be apparent.

A good looking apron is shown in No. 8537, cut all in one piece, with a V neck, which allows it to be easily slipped over the head, and V-shaped pockets. Aprons like this would make acceptable gifts, not only made of percale, like the one illustrated, but of unbleached muslin, with a crocheted edge done in blue or red cotton.

In girls' dress No. 8539 we have an opportunity to combine two fabrics. The dress is in one piece, from shoulder to hem, but might be pieced under the belt. This is cleverly cut in one piece with the saddle-bag pockets and might, together with the collar and cuffs, be made of a contrasting material.

For younger girls we show two attractive models. No. 8545 has a straight overblouse which slips on over the head, while No. 8531 is the simplest kind of a long-waisted dress and is accompanied by a pattern for bloomers.

Children's dress No. 8535 suggests the popular smock. It may be developed in white with pink or blue collar and cuffs, or vice versa. The fulness on the shoulders may be smocked, or gathered on the machine, then worked in brier-stitch with cotton to match.

For our little folks, No. 8547 pictures a coming design for rompers, warranted to make any youngster happy; while the yoke dress shown in No. 8519 will appeal to every one who sews for a baby.

The illustrations suggest what may be done in making "comfort bags" for our soldier and sailor boys. A heavy material, that will resist both dirt and wear should be used, and the cases should be planned so that they will pack flat, with a minimum of lumps. The outside bag measures 10 x 13 inches, has drawstrings at the top, and should, whenever possible, have the owner's name stitched upon it. There is a case for stationery and one for toilet articles, besides a sewing kit. Individual preference may control the filling of the cases, but the articles should all be of good quality, for they will have hard usage and can not be easily replaced. The stationery case holds a writing pad, envelopes, postals, lead-pencil, fountain pen and a small Testament. The sewing kit should hold white and khaki colored thread, No. 30, No. 5 sewing needles, white and khaki colored buttons (medium size), safety-pins, a large thimble, blunt-pointed scissors, common pins and tan shoe-laces. The mirror in the toilet case should be of the unbreakable variety, the soap and tooth-brush may be placed in celluloid cases and a collapsible aluminum drinking cup and a pocket-knife may also be placed in the bag.

A gay piece of cretonne 13½ x 24 inches makes a convenient hospital kit. Three rows of pockets are stitched across it, those in the lowest row are lined with stork sheeting, so they may hold toilet articles that might be damp. The bag should be accompanied by two large safety-pins, by which it can be pinned to the side of the bed to hold the small articles needed by a wounded man. The contents are practically the same as those placed in the other bags, but sewing materials will probably not be needed. Scrap-books containing good stories or jokes will be greatly appreciated.

Additional articles which may be added to these "comfort kits," are blotting-paper, chewing-gum, chocolate (if wrapped in tinfoil), compressed tea tablets, compressed milk tablets, corn and bunion plasters, mouth-organ, marbles, games, puzzles, nail-brush and file, talcum powder, toilet-paper and a water-tight match-box.

The Farm Journal Patterns

In ordering, be sure to give *number* and *size* of the pattern wanted. For ladies' upper garments give bust measure taken over the fullest part of the bust; for skirts and under garments give waist and hip measurements. For misses' upper garments give age and bust measure; for skirts and under garments give age, waist and hip measurements. For children give age, breast measurement and length of back. Children of same age vary in size. For instance,—the average child of six years will measure twenty-four inches over the breast, but there are many young children of ten years who will measure only twenty-four inches. In such case you need a six-year-old pattern.

8557. Ladies' Set of Neck-pieces. One size. **8537. Ladies' Apron.** 3 sizes, 36, 40, 44 inches bust measure. **8535. Children's Dress.** 3 sizes, 2, 4, 6 years. **8550. Ladies' Waist.** 4 sizes, 36, 38, 40, 42 inches bust measure. **8547. Children's Rompers.** 2 sizes, 1 and 2 years. **8553. Ladies' Dress.** 4 sizes, 36, 38, 40, 42 inches bust measure. **8531. Girls' Dress.** 4 sizes, 6, 8, 10, 12 years. **8539. Girls' Dress.** 5 sizes, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 years. **8551. Ladies' Skirt.** 5 sizes, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 inches waist measure. **8519. Children's Yoke Dress.** 4 sizes, 6 months, 1, 2, 3 years. **8545. Girls' Dress.** 4 sizes, 6, 8, 10, 12 years.

Send 10 cents in silver or in stamps for each pattern. For 2 cents we will send a copy of "The Fashion World"; and for 25 cents our new booklet, "Dressmaking Self-Taught."

Address, THE FARM JOURNAL, Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE HOUSEHOLD

The Homes of a Nation Are Its Strongest Forts

In the old house where we dwelt
No care had come, no grief we knew,
No memory of the Past we felt,
No doubt assailed us when we knelt:
It is not so in the new.

In the old house where we grew
From childhood up, the days were dreams,
The summers had unwonted gleams,
The sun a warmer radiance threw
Upon the stair. Alas! it seems
All different in the new!

Our mother still could sing the strain
In earlier days we listened to;
The white threads in her hair were few,
She seldom sighed or suffered pain.
Oh for the old house back again!
It is not so in the new.

Arthur O'Shaughnessy.

The great power, the divine dowry of womanhood, is that of receiving and giving inspiration. In this a girl often surpasses her brother; and it is for her to hold firmly and faithfully to her holiest instincts, so that when he lets his standard droop, she may, through her spiritual strength, be a standard bearer for him.

Lucy Larcom.

Make Him Pay!

By Dr. Frank Crane

To be an inspiration to the men of America is the task set for the women. In this, his second message written exclusively for The Farm Journal, Dr. Frank Crane tells how it may be done

I WISH I could say something to you to make you realize your worth, and the high price you ought to set on yourself. Do you know you are the one thing in this world the man wants most of all? He may give his time and labor and money for other things, but for you he will give his soul.

You are just that expensive—higher priced than rubies and diamonds, a deeper necessity than bread, a greater luxury than yachting and limousines, the cause of a more irresistible want than whisky or drugs, in fine, the most valuable commodity in the market of the world.

Why cheapen yourself?

Why give away a handclasp wantonly when it might nerve a man to success? Why squander your kiss when it might be the price of a man's soul, unleash his feet from a bad habit, and win him to nobility?

You depreciate yourself. You say you amount to nothing, and that it makes no difference what you do. I don't like to hear that.

Every woman is a battery of electric purpose, or might be. Every woman is a ladder let down from heaven for some man. Every woman is a life-preserver that may save some man from going under in the sea of despond.

Whatever else you may hear of "the mission of woman," and of what she might do in the field of politics, or business, or art, the biggest business after all for woman, the most inalienable of her rights, and the most inestimable of her privileges, is to make men be real men, and to make children be sons of God.

Hold up the price! Make him pay! Let him realize that the road to your love, the way to your smile and kisses, is the highway of greatness.

Do you know what you were put into this world for? It was to make men great.

Make him pay!

Not money, nor flattery, nor favors. These be cheap counterfeits. They mean nothing.

But make him pay in Truth and Honor and Strength and Loyalty and Fineness. He will pay the price, if you stand out for it. Be firm! Drive a hard bargain!

You have but one thing to sell. It is Yourself. Make him pay—Himself!

Learn these lines of Coventry Patmore:

"O wasteful woman! she who may
On her sweet self set her own price,
Knowing he can not choose but pay,
How she has cheapened Paradise!
How sold for naught her priceless gift!
How spoiled the bread and spilled the wine,
Which, spent with due, respective thrift,
Had made brutes men, and men divine!"

Furnishings of the Past for Homes of the Present

For almost two centuries Thanksgiving Day has been celebrated in the living-room pictured below. Its simple furnishings give it a charm which more elaborately furnished rooms sometimes lack. The long mirror, hung crosswise over the sofa, reflects pleasantly the adjoining room, giving an impression of space. Diamond-shaped panes of glass, instead of the solid wood, would improve the upper panels of the cupboard doors, revealing the wealth of old china which is stored there, and adding interest to the room. The plain floor covering makes an excellent background for rugs, and the substantial wood basket, piled high with logs, promises warmth and cheer.

In this low-ceilinged room the striped wall paper and the arrangement of the pictures are especially good. The window seat, built in between the wall and the chimney, affords a convenient place in which to keep games, catalogs and magazines

Note the raised line of the hearth. As originally built, the hearthstone was a narrow slab which seemed inadequate to modern ideas of "safety first." An inexpensive expedient was simply to lay square bricks over the floor so that they extended farther into the room, giving the fireplace greater depth and minimizing the danger of fire.

Fortunately for those who are buying new furniture, the makers are now turning for inspiration toward the best of that which was made long ago. While one would naturally prefer having inherited a sofa like the one pictured, it is pleasant to know that it is possible to purchase one built along similar lines, for this is a style of which one would never tire. The table at the right and the ladder-backed chairs can all be found in excellent reproductions, and the fact that the modern chairs are likely to be more comfortable than their prototypes, is an added virtue.

Concerning Certain Domestic Affairs

It is not sad to turn the face toward home,
Even though it show the journey nearly done;
It is not sad to mark the westering sun,
Even though we know the night doth come.
Silence there is, indeed, for song,
Twilight for noon;
But, for the steadfast soul and strong,
Life's autumn is as June.

Ode of Life.

Help every man and woman, boy and girl, who sells and delivers your purchases, by doing your Christmas shopping early.

If phonographs were set to catch the conversation at many family meals, it would surely make the talkers blush to hear repeated the nagging and bickering, the scolding and the complaints, the stories of maladies, the stern disciplining of children, the recital of disagreeable duties to be done, —all of which destroy the pleasure of a meal, which should be a time of rest and recreation.

School children need early, hot and substantial suppers when they have had only a cold lunch. They must have nourishment enough to do their work, and also to grow. A good supper should include some of these things: Hot soups, baked or boiled meats, good vegetables, eggs, simple puddings, fruit, rice, custards or baked apples. Leave out the hot biscuits, doughnuts and cakes, if necessary, but have plenty of food to build up sound bodies and brains.

In these days when we are giving much thought to the high cost of living, many of us imagine the better state of affairs we would obtain if we had the

courage to lead the simple life,—the life that means the elimination of unnecessary things. This is the creed to follow: Let us learn to be content with what we have. Let us set up all the higher ideals, a quiet home, vines of our own planting, a few books full of inspiration, a few friends worthy of being loved and able to love us in return; innocent pleasures that bring neither pain nor remorse; a devotion to the right; a simple religion, full of trust, of love and hope. For such a philosophy this world will give us all the joy it has.

To use a set form for performing introductions, proclaims oneself as lacking in versatility and experience. What one really says is governed largely by circumstances, but there are certain set rules which are observed more or less closely by well-bred people everywhere. Study these until you are familiar with them and you will not be at a loss as to what to say. Always present the man to the woman. The younger woman is always presented to the older one, and a younger man to an older man. As a general thing an unmarried woman is presented to a married woman. In making introductions be particular to pronounce names distinctly. It is not enough to say, "My aunt," or "My sister." The name as well as relationship must be stated. Shaking hands is not often practised at a first meeting, unless the two have heard much of each other and wish to express special cordiality. Beyond the fact that youth always rises for age, and ordinary folk to meet the greatly distinguished, it is not necessary to rise for introductions. A woman never rises to greet a man unless she is the hostess, or wishes to pay him a special compliment for his age or distinction. A newcomer is never introduced wholesale to all the guests assembled. She is presented to one or two at a time, as opportunity offers. A pleasant form of introduction is in the form of a question, as "Mrs. Blank, may I present Mr. Smith to you?" Or, "Miss Blank, I wish to present Miss Jones."

Homely Wrinkles

The largess of the orchard boughs,
The bounty of the fields,
The tuber treasures that the earth
So generously yields,
Are harvested from Eastport, Maine,
To San Francisco Bay,
And bursting barns and bins proclaim
It is Thanksgiving Day.

A soapstone griddle is an economy, as it requires no greasing. It is at its best after it has been used a good while.

Tiny balls of fresh country sausage baked and rolled in chopped parsley and paprika make an appetizing garnish to serve with the turkey.

Sew the metal clasps from old stocking supporters on to your pot holders, as shown in Fig. 1. They are just right to hang on a hook behind the stove.

Fig. 1

If you are not fortunate enough to possess a yarn winder, use two flatirons. You can set them upon a table or bench, as far apart as necessary, and adjust the yarn over the handles and proceed to wind.

An old razor-strop can be serviceably used in the kitchen to clean cutlery. Put soap-powder on it and rub the large steel knives over it. It saves the hands.

How about your cellar; is it frost proof against severe weather? We find it necessary to keep the temperature of the cellar down near the freezing point in order to keep the vegetables and fruit in good condition. A pailful of water near the ventilator tells us when we are close to this point.

Along with the other reading matter we like to take a paper which is published in the town where we do most of our buying and selling. This keeps us in touch with prices, sales, etc. W.

When chicken feet have been carefully cleaned, scalded and scraped, they should be stewed with the rest of the fowl, even if they are not served with it, for they yield gelatine and make the gravy more nourishing.

"Foresight means looking ahead and providing for the future; give an example of it," said the teacher. "Not to eat too much breakfast when you're going to grandfather's for Thanksgiving dinner," said Fred Jones.

Many have yet to learn that it is better to serve a simple meal with a pleasant smile and a cheery disposition to accompany it, than to serve an elaborate one with a cross, roasted woman at the foot of the table and a crisp roasted turkey at the head!

How To Do Things

If you buy a Christmas present,
Buy it now!
If it be for prince or peasant,
Buy it now!
Buy it early in November,
Or at least before December;
You'll be glad if you remember—
Buy it now!

Teacher (in history class): "What is meant by presidential etiquette?" Pupil: "It means that the president et at the first table."

Clothes which are evenly sprinkled and neatly folded are half ironed. Use the little device shown in Fig. 2 to facilitate the sprinkling. The top is of aluminum, the lower part is a cork which fits into a bottle filled with water.

Fig. 2

The word "mistaken" occurred in the reading lesson, and the teacher was trying to explain to Floyd its meaning. "Supposing," said she, "you should hear that there was to be no school tomorrow, and there was school; what would you be?" "Stung," was the laconic reply.

To keep our late crop of cauliflower for winter use, we cook and can it in a strong salt brine. After it is canned it will turn brown and you may think it spoiled, but it is not. When wanted for use, open, drain and place in a saucepan; cover well with water, bring to a boil and drain again. This removes the surplus salt and restores the natural color. It is now ready to prepare for the table. Mrs. E. S. T.

Pears which ripen late sometimes lack flavor. As gingered pears they can be made quite palatable. Use fruit which is not quite ripe, peel, core and cut into slices. To eight pounds of pears allow six pounds of sugar, one cupful of water and the juice of four lemons. Cut the lemon rinds into thin strips and add them. Also add one-eighth of a pound of ginger root cut into pieces. Simmer until thick as marmalade. Pack in hot jars and seal at once.

Potato chowder is not bad for supper on a cold evening. Cut into dice six potatoes and a quarter of a pound of salt pork. Put the pork, along with a sliced onion, into a pan and fry until golden brown. The potatoes, onion and pork are then placed in layers in a kettle, and sprinkled with salt, pepper and parsley. Pour over this the fat from the pan in which the pork and onions were fried, add a pint of water and let it simmer for twenty minutes. Scald a pint of milk, thicken it with two tablespoonfuls of flour and one of butter rubbed together, add this to the chowder when the potatoes are tender, and stir until the flour is cooked.

To make coffee for a small family the aluminum percolator shown in Fig. 3 may be suspended in an ordinary coffee pot, with good results. It is accompanied by directions for making the beverage.

Fig. 3

Rabbits are better in a pie than in a young orchard. Skin carefully, and cut into eight pieces; wash and soak in salted water for fifteen minutes, then cover with boiling water and simmer until tender. Add a sliced onion, two stalks of chopped celery, salt and pepper. Take up the meat and keep hot; strain the liquor and thicken slightly with a tablespoonful each of butter and flour. Chop fine a quarter of a pound of salt pork, and slice four hard-boiled eggs. Put these, in alternate layers with the rabbit, into a baking dish, cover with the liquor, then with a good pie crust, cut in places for the steam to escape; bake in a quick oven until crisp and brown.

Good old Pennsylvania scrapple is an economical dish which should be better known, and we reprint our directions for making it, with the hope that it will be tried in other states. Scrapple is made of the waste pieces of meat, the trimmings of the hams and shoulders, the head, the heart, a small piece of the liver, and the skins from the lard and sausage meat. The ears, carefully cleaned and the cartilage removed, may be used. The head is split between the jaws, and, after the tongue is taken out, is split the other way. Cut off the snout, remove the jaw and nasal cavities. Put the head meat and skins into the boiler with water to cover them, the rest of the meat following fifteen minutes later. Boil until the meat leaves the bones, chop it fine, strain the liquor and add to it enough water to make five parts liquid to three of meat. Set the liquid to boiling, stirring in corn-meal to make a moderately thick mush, stirring all the time. Or half corn-meal and half buckwheat-meal may be used. Then put in the meat, mixing thoroughly, and season to taste with salt, black and red pepper, and either sage, sweet marjoram or thyme, whichever flavor you prefer. The corn-meal should be fine, made of new corn, well dried before grinding, and there should be about as much of it as of the meat. Put the scrapple away in pans in a cold place. To cook, cut into slices, lay in a very hot pan, and fry quickly until brown.

Mrs. Progress and Mrs. Oldways

"Do tell me why you put that piece of old muslin over the turkey?" asked Mrs. Oldways of her neighbor. "I'm rather curious to know."

"To keep in the steam and make the bird tender," replied Mrs. Progress.

"But does the turkey get brown when roasted that way?"

"Indeed it does, but a half hour or so before serving I remove the cloth, put the turkey back in the oven, and I feel sure that it will be cooked to a turn, deliciously tender and as nice a shade of brown as one could ask for."

"Well, the idea is new to me, but it sounds good. I have a mind to try it," said Mrs. Oldways as she went out of the door.

Patriotic Meals

Planned by Catherine Swift,
Assistant, Home Economics Department,
South Dakota State College

THE following meals have been planned to omit or limit the use of foods which are either scarce or needed for our army and our allies, and make special provision for the use of "leftovers."

Notice that no wheat breakfast foods have been used, and that other grains have been frequently substituted in making bread. In some of the muffin and cooky recipes, finely ground and sifted crumbs may be used in place of half of the flour. When this is done make the dough or batter a trifle stiffer than an all-flour dough, for the flour in the crumbs has expanded in the previous cooking. The chicken dinner is suggested for the middle of the week so that the housekeeper might have a better opportunity to enjoy Sunday as a real day of rest, and, for this reason, Sunday's meals have been made very simple.

The outer stalks of the celery which is served at Sunday's supper are used for Tuesday's soup, while the leftover bits of steak and corned beef furnish the basis of the cottage pie. In cooking mush for Monday's breakfast, prepare enough to provide for Tuesday's supper. The foundation of Tuesday's griddle cakes is stale bread. The rice left from Thursday's dinner is used in making the cakes for Friday's breakfast, while a small quantity of stewed tomatoes left from Friday's dinner will make sauce for Saturday's baked beans.

Sunday, Breakfast

Oatmeal with dates and cream
Bacon
Popovers Marmalade Coffee

Dinner

Pea soup
Broiled steak
Scalloped potatoes Buttered cauliflower
Pumpkin pie Cheese Coffee

Supper

Oyster soup, croutons Celery
Toasted crackers and cheese
Fruit Tea

Monday, Breakfast

Grapes
Corn-meal mush, sugar and cream
Poached eggs on toast Coffee

Dinner

Corned beef cooked with potatoes, carrots, turnips and cabbage
Corn muffins Cucumber pickles
Brown Betty

Supper

Cottage cheese Whole wheat bread
Chocolate bread pudding, hard sauce

Tuesday, Breakfast

Stewed prunes
Creamed dried beef on toast
Griddle cakes Coffee

Dinner

Cream of celery soup
Cottage pie Chow chow
Baked potatoes Creamed onions
Caramel Bavarian cream

Supper

Fried corn-meal mush Maple syrup
Cinnamon toast Tea

Wednesday, Breakfast

Corn flakes, bananas, sugar and cream
Buckwheat cakes, brown sugar syrup
Broiled sausages Coffee

Dinner

Tomato soup Crackers
Cheese fondue Creamed potatoes
Apple, cabbage and pimento salad
Nut bread and butter Prune whip

Supper

Codfish cakes Johnny-cake
Rhubarb sauce Oatmeal cookies

Thursday, Breakfast

Baked apple Cracked barley
Omelet
Toast Coffee

Dinner

Cream of potato soup, croutons
Fricasseed chicken Cranberry jelly
Rice Peas
Sour milk biscuit Rhubarb pie

Supper

French toast Apple sauce
Oatmeal cookies Tea

[Continued on page 592]

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SCIENTISTS have found that foods containing elements which ought to nourish but which lack flavor—fail to cause the digestive juices to flow sufficiently.

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How To Carve Meat and Poultry

By Emma J. Gussmann

VOLUMES have been written about the "preparedness" for housekeeping, with which the bride should fortify herself; but one rarely sees it suggested that the prospective "head of the house" has some things to learn, and one of the most important of these is skilful carving. Meats and poultry are now so high in price that perhaps they will be more carefully considered than they once were. Whatever the price, neat and intelligent carving adds not only to the attractiveness of the food, but prevents waste.

Without good tools, acceptable carving is an impossibility; so every household should possess one, if not two, carving sets of standard make. If there is but one set, let it be of medium size. A better plan is to have one fairly large set and another of smaller size, known as game or steak carvers. The knives should be kept in the best condition, for a dull one is an abomination; therefore it is no less important to be able to use the steel than it is to use the knife. Every once in a while the edges of the

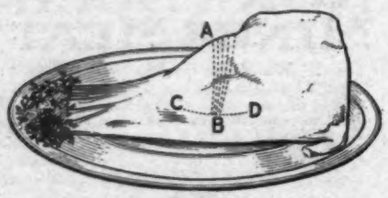

Fig. 1

knives should be ground, for nothing dulls sharp edges so quickly as hot fat.

It helps greatly to have the meat put into shape before cooking by means of twine and skewers; a set of the latter, in steel, should be found in every kitchen. A large platter is also essential, for the carver must not be cramped for room.

While beef is probably served more than any other meat, we have prepared no diagrams of it, because the cutting varies in different localities, and what is known as a sirloin steak in one town may, a hundred miles away, be called a porterhouse. Whatever the cut or the name, there is one invariable rule: The meat should always be cut across the grain, not with it. With the right kind of knife the meat can be neatly cut away from the bones and should, in case of a roast, be cross-cut in thin slices;

Fig. 2

if a steak, it should be cut in neat strips. Since people's tastes vary, be sure to ask their preference when serving.

A leg of mutton or lamb should be dished as it appears in Fig. 1, with the unsightly end of the bone covered with parsley or watercress. Stick the carving fork firmly into the small part of the leg and cut wedge-shaped pieces from A to B. Remove the first few slices, and continue to cut in this direction until you reach the larger bone; then cut from C to D, loosening the slices afterward.

When a shoulder of lamb or mutton is roasted whole, carve as in Fig. 2, in wedge-shaped slices from A to B, then across from B to C.

The carving of poultry offers the most complications. Fig. 3 shows a turkey in the proper, therefore most convenient, position for the carver, and the directions which follow may be applied in a general way to the carving of all poultry. Insert the fork just above the spot marked G, placing it so that it holds firmly. Cut the leg from A to B, and the wing from C to D on the side farthest from you, first. If both sides are to be cut the same day, tip the bird over

Fig. 3

and cut the leg and wing from the side nearest to you. Cut thin slices from the breast, E to F, remove the wishbone by cutting from G to H, and separate the carcass by cutting across the line marked H. Cut the legs into second joints and drumsticks. Unless there is a preference, serve a portion of white and a portion of dark meat to each person. If the turkey is to be stuffed, instead of sewing up the opening insert a toothpick on each side and lace back and forth with a string. This is easily removed when the turkey is cooked. The opening should be large enough to insert the tablespoon with which the stuffing is served.

A slice of ham seems a homely thing to manage, but countless mistakes are made in serving it. It is often cut lengthwise, then cut into smaller pieces

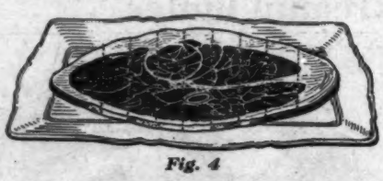

Fig. 4

and the choicer side served to those who like fat, and the other to those who do not. The proper way is to cut the ham in vertical strips as shown in Fig. 4, so that each person receives his share of the part which is choice and that which is less so.

Bountiful serving has, of necessity, become a thing of the past. Along with skill in carving there should be a knowledge of the tastes and capacity of those who are being served. Small portions with a second helping are preferable to heaped-up plates, the contents of which are not consumed.

While the daughters of the home are being trained in housewifely arts, the sons should have their turns at the carving and serving. Their efforts in this line should have the same recognition as the daughters' attempts at cooking and sewing, for they, too, have their place in the well-managed home.

Patriotic Meals

[Continued from page 591]

Friday, Breakfast

Fruit — Oatmeal
Rice cakes, maple syrup — Coffee

Dinner

Tuna fish croquettes, white sauce
Baked potatoes — Stewed tomatoes
Graham bread
Lemon sponge pie

Supper

Golden buck — Chili sauce
Fruit salad
Cookies — Cocoa

Saturday, Breakfast

Oranges — Hominy grits
Rye muffins — Cocoa — Apple butter

Dinner

Broiled ham — Spinach
Baked potatoes — Spoon bread
Fig tapioca pudding

Supper

Baked beans — Tomato sauce
Boston brown bread
Gingerbread — Milk

Cheese fondue: One cupful (or one-quarter pound) of grated cheese, half cupful of milk, one teaspoonful of butter, one teaspoonful of flour, half teaspoonful of salt, half teaspoonful of mustard, pinch of cayenne pepper. Make a rarebit by mixing the butter, flour, milk and seasoning as for white sauce and cooking until slightly thickened. Add the grated cheese and cook, stirring constantly until the cheese is smooth. When done mix with one cupful of cracker-crumbs and three eggs, yolks and whites beaten separately. Bake in a moderate oven until firm.

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Pledge: I desire to become a member of The Liberty Bell Bird Club, and promise to study and protect all song and insectivorous birds, and do what I can for the club.

Why Feed the Birds

DEAR BIRD LOVERS: Year after year, you will hear some one making a big bid for attention by saying, "Don't feed the birds; let nature take its course."

These last five years have taught us much about the protection of birds. One positive fact has been proved: Wherever the birds in the cold districts have been fed, they increased in numbers, fewer dead birds were found and more birdhouses were occupied the following spring. Everywhere the birds' natural food has been destroyed, and if we want the birds it is for us to supply their needs. Feed the birds regularly.

There is much to study about bird life in November. The ducks, geese, loons, grebes, mourning doves and others are now leaving. The migrants from the North are here and the permanent residents are working hard to meet the changed conditions.

The Greenville, Mich., Liberty Bell Bird Club. If you haven't a bird club in your school start one now

The Weekly Club Studies are now printed in The Country Boy where we are able to give the bird department more space. See that every bird lover and every school has a subscription. It's only 25 cents for a year.

Last November we announced that 724,000 folks had signed our pledge; this year we have increased to 812,000. Healthy growth, isn't it? The Liberty Bell Bird Club, The Farm Journal, Philadelphia, Pa.

What the Birds Eat

Watching the birds, I found that the red-headed woodpecker eats grasshoppers, June beetles, white grubs (taken from plowed fields) and cutworms. The phœbe eats gnats, house-flies, horse-flies, mosquitoes, wasps and various spiders from their webs. The grackle eats white grubs, cutworms, apple-tree worms, earthworms and grasshoppers. The downy woodpecker has taken large quantities of a small yellow worm that is very destructive to the leaves of fruit and ornamental trees. Chipping sparrows and song-sparrows eat cabbage-worms and green lice found on rosebushes and flowering peas. Bobolinks eat large striped worms found on caraway and parsnips, and other worms found on clover, alfalfa and grass. English sparrows eat some grasshoppers and a few worms found on grape-vines. Horned larks eat small black worms, potato-beetles and their eggs. Killdees eat potato-beetles, earthworms, grasshoppers and small frogs. Kingbirds eat white grubs, earthworms, wasps, horse-flies and a few bees. Robins eat earthworms and grape worms. Bluebirds eat mosquitoes, various garden worms and many insects on the wing.

New York. Julia Miller.

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The Girl He Left Behind Him

By Frances Harmer

OF course you have read the first part of this intensely interesting story. Pretty close to a million folks have been reading it with you, and—like you—could hardly wait for the concluding chapters. Here they are! Pull up that easy chair and light the lamp—quick! Who's the "villain" in this story, anyhow? We leave it to you.

CHAPTER IV

OLD RINGS FOR NEW

"I CAN not stay," he said, looking at her steadily, with clear-sighted eyes, "but I will come back to you, if you say it?"

She knew what he meant. But she realized, now, that many eyes were upon them, and that a procession had started for the ship.

"Olaf—if only you cared—as you did!"

His conscience smote him. What had he not promised her that spring night when she had said, "Yes"!

"You would have me turn my back, break my word?" He was excusing himself to himself as well as to her.

"For my sake, Olaf?"

There came shouts, cries, his name. Vivien thrilled to the drama of the moment. They were all looking now, all her little world, seeing that he lingered, loath to leave her.

She lifted her face to his.

"Go, then," she murmured, and again held out her hand; "go, and come back to me."

He bent his head and kissed her. He replaced the ring on her slim, cool hand.

Hilda, watching, felt her heart contract with an unutterable pang at what she saw. She fought the agony, angry with herself.

The cries for Olaf resounded, and he leaped down the steps of the stand. Hilda met him. He kissed her, too, brotherly fashion.

"Wish you were a boy, coming with me," he said, and then he ran along the gangway as the last whistle blew.

****

The winter proved a severe and stormy one. Various reports of the "Osprey" came for a time, and then a silence fell. With the dread of her loss a curious change of public opinion grew. The lure of the copper faded. Business men felt that their money had been thrown away on a wild-goose chase. The thinkers fared hardly, and the President of the Geographical Society went about with bent head. James Willett was especially loud in his denunciations of the venture.

"It'll mean a change in Rockport—a change for the better," he announced. "It will grow into a live town, and quit aping Boston! Me and my mother haven't been quite good enough for the President's dinners when big guns have come to town. Well, we'll give a spread one of these days, and leave him out."

But, somehow, the "spread" was not quite a success. And then Mr. Willett realized that he wanted a wife—the right kind. He began to renew his attentions to Vivien. Moreover, he began to build a mansion on a bluff—the most valuable bit of property in Rockport—and to let it be known that to this palace he would take his wife, leaving his mother in the home he left.

And when the spring brought new life, new hopes, new leaves, new flowers, Vivien took off the little pearl ring, and wore instead a blazing solitaire that cost $400. Rockport could not deny that she was unfaithful, but then, the "Osprey" might never now return; and, besides, Rockport was in the throes of a commercial revival, and the Geographical Society and all it stood for was at a discount. Business men's wives were having the time of their lives, and (a little uneasy at unaccustomed preeminence) welcomed Vivien to their ranks. Perhaps they felt that, unlike the foolish dog of fable, Vivien had discarded the shadow for the substance. Mr. Willett was substantial, any way you looked at him; and who could tell that she had shuddered when he kissed her!

"Are you sure," she whispered, "that you love me?"

CHAPTER V

THE GIRL HE LEFT BEHIND HIM

To Hilda, Vivien seemed to have gone mad. Now, as April drew on apace, the younger girl, with a kind of terror, watched the elder, immersed in her trousseau. But Hilda said nothing. She was growing very white and silent, and spent long hours on the seashore, sitting just where she had tried to comfort him, hoping that she touched the very pebbles on which his hand had rested. She sat, too, with Old Tim's wife, and visited the Captain's family a good deal, just to hear by chance the name she wished to hear.

The wedding had been set for the fifteenth of April, the house was almost ready for the beautiful bride, the honeymoon trip was being planned, the trousseau was approaching completion—and then, like a bolt from the blue, came the news. It was Old Tim's wife who told Hilda, returning from the seashore.

"Have ye heard? Have ye heard? The 'Osprey's' on her way back! I'll see my man again!"

Hilda almost flew up the steep grade to her home. It was true. Her father had been in telephonic communication with the President of the Geographical Society, who had been in telegraphic communication with New York, which had heard by wireless.

"Vivien!"

The girl looked at her beautiful sister. Vivien was very pale.

"Oh, Vivien—you can't, you can't, marry that man *now!*"

Vivien frowned.

"Please don't speak of James in that way, Hilda. I shall certainly not break my word."

"Your word is Olaf's!" Hilda blazed her indignation.

"I can not change—ten days before the wedding," answered Vivien.

But subsequent news shook her a good deal. The "Osprey" was returning in triumph. The island had been found, copper had been found, and a government option had been secured!

The seesaw of public opinion began to work the other way. The President of the Geographical Society carried his head at a new angle. His wife announced that the entertainment of the returning officers, as well as of the many guests of distinction sure to accompany them, would be in the hands of the ladies whose husbands were members of the said Society's Board.

Reports of the pausing of the "Osprey" in New York—no need for secrecy now!—filled the pages of the Rockport papers. Olaf was named in connection with deeds of interest and daring. The Captain and first mate both falling ill, he had taken the helm; and what he had done only Baron Munchausen could have recited! He seemed to have leaped overboard to rescue members of the crew several times! He had fought a shark single-handed! (No one could have been more amazed by this item than Olaf or the shark!) But one thing was really true—to his foresight had been due the securing of the government option.

Mr. Willett's house was thrust completely out of the public eye by the "Osprey."

"Good heavens, Mr. Willett!"—the City Editor thrust an ink-stained hand through a dusty shock of hair (he had been working eighteen hours a day)—"we don't get a new Christopher every week! Your stuff shall be run in day after tomorrow, along with Miss Westford's gowns." ****

Again the pier was lined with watchers; again the grand-stand, this time packed to capacity, ornamented its end. Bands were playing, men were roaring, flags were waving overhead.

"Are you sure you want to stay?" Hilda, whose heart was aching for her sister, laid her hand on Vivien's.

"It would look very odd not to be here," replied the bride-to-be. "I wish it could have happened after the wedding. It takes the gilt edge from anything James and I can do."

[Continued on page 596]

The Girl He Left Behind Him

[Continued from page 596]

Hilda withdrew her hand—not in anger, but in a pity too deep for expression. That one, who might have said, "Olaf and I," must change it to "James and I!"

CHAPTER VI

TILL ALL ETERNITY

As the pier shook with the greetings, when the battered and scarred "Osprey" came up to the wharf, Hilda's heart throbbed suffocatingly. He would pass within a few feet of them—she would see him again!

The carriage containing the President of the Geographical Society and his wife had driven close to the pier head. The Captain, feeble, was helped down the gangway and into the carriage. Next came Olaf!—browner, leaner, older, the mark of stormy seas and wintry winds on cheek and brow; with the signs of struggles—struggles with the elements, with mutineers, with dangers, doubts, difficulties. Yet there were signs of victory, too, in the easy poise of his bearing, in his bows and smiles to right and left, as he sat in the President's carriage. He looked up at the cheering stand, and saw—Vivien!

Half rising in his seat he took off his cap and gave her a greeting, more marked than he had given any one else. Hilda covered her eyes, shrinking from the sight of a gladness that must have so brief a life.

"It was cruel of you to come," she said to Vivien.

"Oh, it would have looked so odd," protested Vivien; but she, too, was shaken. "Hilda, you must get this"—she held out the little pearl ring—"to him. Don't let him come to me. I couldn't bear a scene."

"As if he would make one!" Hilda hastened to defend him. "Besides," she spoke to reassure Vivien, with no thought of malice, "he will be taken up with all these doings about himself." Her fingers closed over the ring. It seemed to burn her palm with the pain it would give Olaf.

Tears fell from Vivien's eyes. They were the first she had ever shed for Olaf. Oh, what she might have had! How distinguished, how *central*, she might have been today as Olaf's betrothed!

****

A large box was in the hall when the two girls reached their home. It was addressed to Vivien; the writing was Olaf's.

Vivien looked at it with regretful curiosity.

"It must go back to him," she murmured; "see to that, won't you, Hilda?"

Hilda nodded. It must go back—Olaf's gift, Olaf's tribute to the woman he loved, the woman he thought faithful.

Hilda saw him coming, on foot, up the steep street. She flew out to meet him.

"Olaf!"

He caught both her hands in his, and looked into her face; but he did not kiss her, as he had done when he went away.

"I've escaped the President for half an hour," he said, smiling, "and I came here."

"Oh!" she shivered with the hardness of her task. "Olaf, I'm so sorry, but don't come in!"

He looked at her.

"Not come in? Why not?"

Hilda drew her hands away, trembling. Why should she have this cruel duty—to hurt him more than he had ever been hurt before?

"I can't tell you," she moaned.

"Is it your father?"

"No, Olaf. He wants to see you."

"Your mother?"

"She'd be so proud that you came."

"You, Hilda?"

She lifted her wet eyes, but did not answer.

"Well, it certainly can't be Vivien!"

"It is Vivien. She—she doesn't want to see you."

"Why not?"

His voice had a new, masterful ring. Hilda thrilled to it. "Olaf—Olaf—she—she didn't wait. She's to marry James Willett!"

She caught his hand in both of hers. She hid her face against his sleeve, not to see the anguish in his eyes.

"Well, I know all about that!"

Hilda started away from him. He was smiling at her.

"Heard it in New York. Sent her a wedding present by special messenger. Hope she likes it."

"You—you—don't *care?*"

Her eyes met his, in her wonder—then they fell.

"Hilda," he took her hands, "I came here with something for *you*. A ring and a letter. I wrote that letter when it seemed that we'd never sight land again. I knew, then, that I wanted just one out of all the world—*you!*"

He felt her tremble.

"Read that letter," he put it, with a small packet, into her hand, "and tomorrow tell me—"

"Olaf!"

He looked at her, and then drew her very close.

"Are you sure," she whispered, after a minute, "that you love *me?*"

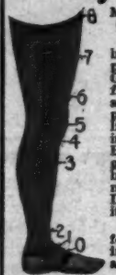
"It was you when I faced Eternity. It will be you till I face it again."

Then, side by side, they looked down at the light-flecked streets, to the dark wharves, and beyond them to where the waves showed tossing whitecaps under a glorious moon.

THE END.

HONEY Finest quality, new crop, clover and Basswood honey; thirty lb. can, $4.65; two or more cans, $4.50 each. Sample, 10c. Satisfaction guaranteed. Price list free. M. V. Facey, Preston, Minnesota.

Bailey's Elastic Hose



Made of Stout Silk, Fine Silk, Linen and Cotton. State Which Kind is Wanted.

We sell only the best goods made. No better stockings can be bought at any price. Directions for Measuring.—Give the *exact size* of the limb; we allow for pressure. Measure around the limb accurately with a tape measure, at the points corresponding with the dotted lines on cut, and place the number of inches around opposite the dotted lines. Be sure to give exact length. In hose to go above the knee, give length from bottom of foot to number 5 and from number 5 to as high as it is wanted to go. Do not use any liniment or salve on limb; it will kill the rubber.

We make TO ORDER only, and therefore every stocking is FRESH. A most important thing in rubber of any kind and especially so in these goods.

SENT POSTPAID.	Stout or Fine Silk	Cotton or Linen
Thigh Hose from 0 to 8	$7.50	$5.50
Half Thigh Hose from 0 to 7	6.50	4.50
Knee Hose from 0 to 6	4.75	3.50
Garter Hose from 0 to 4	3.75	2.00
Leggins from 2 to 4	2.00	1.60
Knee Caps from 4 to 6	2.00	1.50
Anklets from 0 to 2	2.00	1.50

Seamless Elastic Hose

are made from the best materials and woven without seams. They are more comfortable than the regular style and only a little more expensive.

	Linen	Silk		Linen	Silk
	Each			Each	
Thigh Hose	$7.50	$9.00	Leggins	$2.00	$3.00
Knee Hose	4.50	6.50	Anklets	2.00	2.75
Garter Hose	2.50	4.00	Knee Caps	2.00	2.75

Abdominal Supporters

are a great benefit to all who need support either as a result of surgical operations or because of excess weight.

Style W

This illustrates one of our most popular styles. It is made from the best quality of rubber and will give long wear. We send postpaid

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We will refund the money on any belt or elastic stocking if not satisfactory.

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BOSTON, MASS.

AUNT HARRIET'S LETTER BOX

DO you know of any reputable firms that are engaged in publishing hymns and popular songs, and that use any work but that put forth by a regular staff? After one disastrous experience with fake song publishers, I feel like a "sheep among wolves." If you can suggest anything, I shall be very Grateful.

Communicate with the publishers of popular hymn books, write to the publishing houses of the various religious bodies, and look for the names of music publishers on modern popular songs of the better class. For instance, avoid the firms whose publications look cheap and mediocre, but when you find a song which is well printed on good paper, with a cover design which is in good taste, try sending your songs to that publisher.

I have been calling upon a girl and have paid her much attention. Thinking that she was as true as she pretended to be, we agreed to remain "true" to each other. I did not regard it as an engagement. Later I discovered that she was allowing another man to call on her. My work was away from home and I could see her but a few times during the year. This young man proposed marriage to her and I think she thought very favorably of him. It caused me much displeasure and I felt that she was very false. What I want to know is this: Am I free to pay attention to another girl, or am I still bound to the first one? Doubtful.

You are just as free as the girl has been. If no engagement existed the agreement could only mean that you would be "true" friends. While you may have been "true," you have scarcely been considerate when you expected a young girl to forego the pleasures incident to her youth and surroundings because you were not there to share them with her. You lost because your interest in her was a selfish one, and your attitude, no doubt, favored the other man's suit.

One of our church societies is to meet at my home during Thanksgiving week. Please suggest some games warranted to "break the ice." Ruth.

"Tossing the Smile" may be used effectively in a mixed crowd of people. The main object of the game is to keep your face straight during the times when you are not "it."

A POLICEMAN PASSING BY A CHURCH HEARD SONGS RING HIGH AND HIGHER; "I WONDER WHO IT IS," SAID HE; "I THINK I'D BEST IN CHOIR!"

Ask all players to form a circle, either seated or standing. One person is chosen to stand in the center. Suddenly he smiles a broad smile at some one person in the circle, who smiles back, and the two exchange places. None of the other persons in the circle must allow their facial expressions to slip a mite, or a penalty is exacted later. A rapid exchange from the outside circle to the center necessitates alertness and interest on the part of the players who never know when they will be called upon to stand in the center of the circle and "toss the smile."

The following penalties for smiling out of turn may be used: Make the person go around and smile at every one present, individually; have the person smile three times at himself in the looking-glass; have the person smile for thirty seconds without stopping. Other penalties on this order may be used.

The "Gratitude Game" is quite timely. Each person is given a paper and pencil and told to arrange a list of numbers down the side of the paper, numbering one to fifteen. The players are then to make out a list of things they are thankful for. Only humorous answers will be considered; all others will be ruled out later when the lists are read. The papers are then given in without names attached, and judges are appointed to go over the lists and decide the winning person. The papers are returned, each person taking one at random, so as to relieve him of the embarrassment of reading his own. After the fun is over a small prize may be awarded for the best list, designated by the judges by a small cross on the back of the paper.

Such things as the following might be listed: Thankful for the fourth finger on my left hand. Thankful for power to digest pie. Thankful that none of my family snore, etc.

[Aunt Harriet wishes to give advice, suggestions and sympathy to all Our Folks who are in doubt or in trouble, but only such answers as will benefit the largest number of people will be given here. For immediate reply, give full name and address and enclose two-cent stamp. Address, Aunt Harriet, this office.]

MENDETS—Wonder Money Makers

mend leaks instantly in all utensils, hot water bags, etc. Insert and tighten. 10c and 25c a package postpaid. AGENTS WANTED. Colletts Mfg. Co. Box 310-A, Amsterdam, N.Y.

AGENTS!

Samples Given

Take orders for Comer's Greatest Raincoat Values. 65 fabrics. Dozens of styles. Made to measure. Delivered direct to customer. Dandy coat $3.50. Comer Sealing Glover $61.50 in 4 days. Many $50 to $75 a week. We deliver and collect. You get your profit in advance. Samples free. Write for our offer. Comer Mfg. Co., Dept. S-52, Dayton, O.

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Standard for over 75 years

For Men's Overalls, Jumpers and Uniforms

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VELLASTIC

RIBBED FLEECE UNDERWEAR

Ten Features

(1) Velvet Fleece
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Makes the whole family happy

VELLASTIC makes everybody happier and healthier because it is comfortable and warm.

It's comfortable because the ribbed fabric stretches with your every movement.

It's *warm* because the velvet *fleece lining* holds the natural heat of your body.

Doctors call it the Happy, Healthy Underwear. They know, for they see it worn by millions of men, women and children.

Buy VELLASTIC at your dealer's—and insure the warmth, comfort, health and happiness of the family. Union or separate garments at popular prices. Write for Bodygard Book No. 15.

Utica Knitting Co., *Makers*

Sales Rooms

350 Broadway, New York

From Your City Cousin

DURING the summer months, a municipal band gives free concerts on the plaza in front of the City Hall. There is a fine band-stand for the musicians and several thousand removable seats for the audience. Each musician is a good one and the leader has a national reputation. Every kind of music is played, from the raggiest-rag to the most classical selection.

Country cousins, I wish you could see that audience—possibly more than three thousand sitting and another thousand or more standing. To secure good seats, some have been there two hours. What is time when you are to hear good music? The strong light from the band-stand illumines each face, and there are many kinds of faces, figures and classes. Young and old; well dressed and in rags; kind faces, hard faces, vicious faces and faces shining with love, laughter and life. All nations are represented. Here is a Greek, nearby an Armenian refugee. Two Chinamen are only a few feet from a Japanese. An Italian mother is arguing with a woman from Holland. Here is a Frenchman, there an Englishman. Americans everywhere, and dotted all through that crowd are many colored folks. A bearded Russian is deep in argument with a scholarly looking Spaniard. Some sit silent. Others chatter and talk. There is quite a clatter and din. Suddenly there is a sharp tap, tap, of the leader's baton. There is instant silence. Less than fifty feet away the trolleys are passing, countless automobiles go this way and that, but for these thousands of music lovers there is but one thought,—Music.

For two hours all sit enthralled. Everything, even the high cost of living, is for a short time forgotten. The Star Spangled Banner is now played; all stand. The last note dies away, a short silence, applause, and the dense crowd dissolves into the night.

Say, have you a village band?

A Wanamaker of the Future

It was ninety in the shade and no shade. An Italian stood on one of our large streets in front of a canvas-covered push-cart that was at least eight feet long. He owned the push-cart and all the appurtenances thereto. That word appurtenances can be found in all well-behaved dictionaries. It is necessary to use it here, as the push-cart had it, also them.

On one end of this cart was a bucket of lemonade, several glasses, and a complete dish-washing outfit. Next to the lemonade bucket were two cans of ice cream—"vanil and straw." Then came all kinds of candy, at least twenty-five varieties. Back of the candy were cakes, little and big; and then the pies. According to the owner, he had "huck, app, peach and lem." Then came the safety-first outfit—pins, buttons, shoelaces, suspenders, garters and purses. At the far end was a steam peanut roaster. It was some push-cart! But now I will tell you its chef-d' œuvre (also in the back of the dictionary)—a small, but real cash register; and it worked.

Can you see it, cousins?

The Scarce Adonis

Girls, this is for my *men* cousins, so you can skip it. Now that I know *all* will read it, I'll proceed:

There was an advertisement placed in one of our large city newspapers asking for well-proportioned men. They were to be models at a national tailors' convention. In this day of physical culture and the fifty-seven other varieties of fads, you would think that it would be easy to secure any number of well-built men. That's where your guess is wrong. Man after man appeared before that committee only to be turned down. What's the matter with us city fellows? I suppose the advertisement should have been placed where my country cousins could have answered. Be that as it may, as brother George Monroe says, here are the figures by which you would be judged: Height, five feet eight inches; weight, 148½ pounds; chest, thirty-eight inches; waist, thirty-three and one-half; hips, thirty-nine and one-half; thigh, twenty-one and three-quarters; calf, fourteen and one-quarter; neck, fourteen and one-quarter; head, one-eighth of body. Believe me, there are only a few of us who can make good.

Faithfully,

Your City Cousin

WANTED OLD FALSE TEETH. Does not matter if broken. We pay up to $15 per set. Cash sent by return mail. Goods held 10 days subject to sender's approval of our offer. Mazer's Tooth Specialty, 2007 S. Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. Edison's Wonderful Phonograph

Only $1.00 After Free Trial

Yes, you may keep this new Edison—Thomas A. Edison's great phonograph with the diamond stylus—and your choice of records, too, for only $1. Pay the balance at rate of only a few cents a day. Try the New Edison in your own home before you decide to buy. Send no money down. Entertain your friends with your favorite records.

Write Today For Our New Edison Book. Send your name and address for our new book and pictures of the New Edison phonographs. No obligations.

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Vaseline
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
Carbolated
Petroleum Jelly

A most effective antiseptic dressing; also especially good for barber's itch, insect bites, poison ivy and corns.

Avoid substitutes

Put up in handy glass bottles. At Drug and General Stores everywhere. Send postal for free illustrated booklet full of valuable information.

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THIS AIR RIFLE GIVEN

for selling 15 packages of Bluine at 10c a package. Rifle first class in every way. When sold return our $1.50 and we send rifle.
BLUINE MFG. CO., 251 Mill St., Concord Jct., Mass.

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Have your own "movie" at home. A wonderful moving picture machine, complete with gas generator and 2 sets reels, all different (60 views). Powerful lens showing pictures large and clear. Given for selling 25 art and religious pictures or 25 pkgs. post cards at 10c each. Order choice today.
GATES MFG. CO., Dept. 1310, CHICAGO

When Johnny has the Croup!

That's a cough with a croupy rattle, so hurry for the Musterole and rub it in right over the chest and neck. How it will tingle at first and then grow ever so cool. And how it will reach in and penetrate right to the spot! It will dissipate all that stuffy congestion that causes that hacking cough.

Why *shouldn't* grandmother swear by Musterole for colds and coughs? It is better than a mustard plaster—good as *that* was in the old days. And the explanation is this:

Musterole is made of oil of mustard and other home simples. It penetrates under the skin, down to the part. Here it generates its own heat, and this heat disperses the congestion. Yet Musterole will not blister. Musterole, on the contrary, feels delightfully cool a few seconds after you apply it.

Try Musterole for Bobby and Helen and Dorothy's croup—and for your own cough, too. Try it for rheumatism—it's a regular router out of all congestions. Always keep a jar handy.

Many doctors and nurses recommend Musterole. 30c and 60c jars—$2.50 hospital size.

The Musterole Co., Cleveland, Ohio

MUSTEROLE
WILL NOT BLISTER
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

$360 FORD AUTO
FIRST GRAND PRIZE

In the picture are hidden a number of faces. How many can you find? Some are looking right at you, others show only the side of the face—you'll find them upside down and every way. Mark each face you find with a pencil, clip out picture, send to us with name and address NOW. We will give away a $360.00, 1917 Model, Ford Touring Car, as First Grand Prize, and Thousands of Dollars in Cash Rewards, Prizes and Special Premiums. Each worker gets a prize. Solve the puzzle. If you can find as many as FIVE FACES we will send you immediately

1000 Free Votes

toward the $360.00 Ford Automobile and other Grand Prizes.

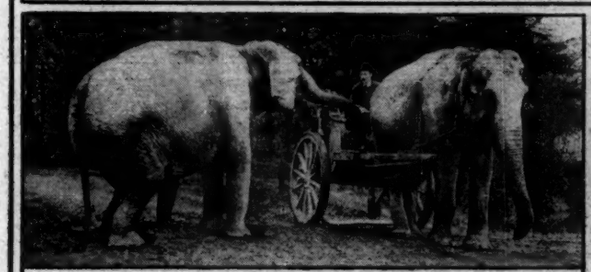
We will also give away several 1917 model Coaster Brake $40.00 Bicycles. These will be given free and extra, regardless of who gets the Ford Auto. Someone will get automobile. WHY NOT YOU?

FARM LIFE, Dept. F.J.2, SPENCER, IND.

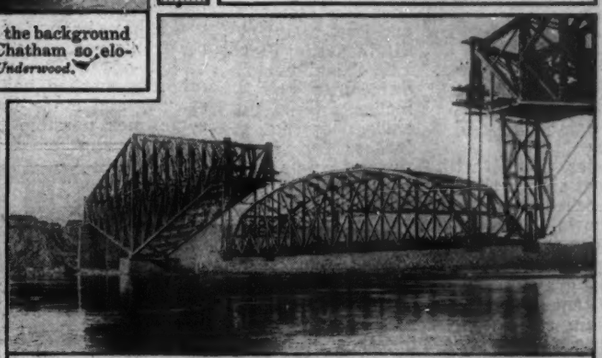
Picture Pickings for Our Folks

American troops marching across Westminster Bridge, London. In the background is the House of Parliament where, during the Revolution, Lord Chatham so eloquently upheld America's right to liberty. *Copyright, Underwood & Underwood.*

Four "big guns" in a war conference: Lloyd George, British Premier (on the right). General Joffre, next. General Sir Douglas Haig, third. M. Thomas, of the French Cabinet, fourth.
Copyright, International Film Service.



One elephant with his trunk fills this English water-cart, while another elephant hauls the water to the threshing engine. The man merely sits tight and wishes the dinner bell would ring. *Copyright, Underwood & Underwood.*



Hydraulic jacks on top are raising this Quebec bridge span into place. The great task was successfully completed this time, despite two previous fatal attempts. The Editor was there last year and saw the 1916 span fall into the St. Lawrence River.
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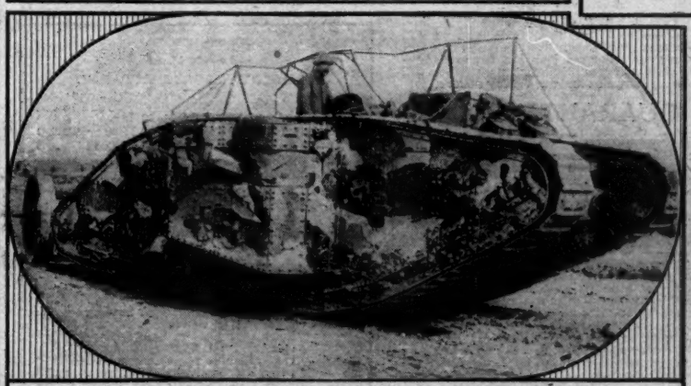

"Camouflage," originally a French method of painting and disguising objects in order to lessen their visibility, has been extended to the "tanks" which the French and British have used with such telling effect.
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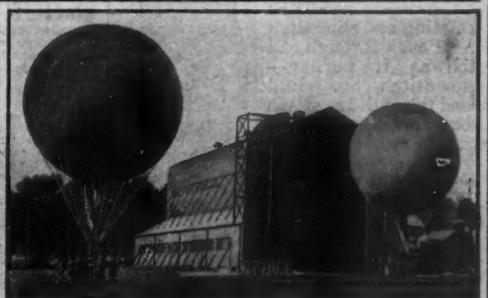
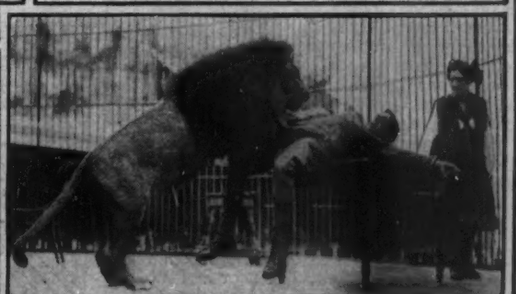


Free observation balloons ready for a flight at Fort Omaha, Neb. Before a student can be commissioned he must make seven flights. Too flighty for us! Personally we'd rather travel in a nice iron tank with plenty of solid ground underneath.
Copyright, International Film Service.

One of the giant Prussian U-boats, a total wreck on the coast near Calais, France. This submarine was captured by the French and the crew taken prisoners by Belgian cavalry.
Copyright, Underwood & Underwood.



Next time you go to the movies and calmly view a scene like this, think of what the actors had to risk in the studio here shown. Real live lion, too!
Copyright, Underwood & Underwood.

Work for the Red Cross

THE sleeveless sweater illustrated in Fig. 1 is knitted in gray or khaki colored yarn for the army, and gray or blue yarn for the navy. A sweater requires three hanks of yarn (three-quarters of a pound) and one pair Red Cross needles No. 3.

Cast on 80 stitches; knit 2 and purl 2 stitches for 4 inches, then knit plain until the sweater measures 25 inches. Knit 28 stitches and slip them off on an extra needle or a large safety-pin. Bind off 24 stitches for the neck, knitting loosely. On the remaining 28 stitches, knit 5 ribs, break the yarn, then knit 5 ribs on the other shoulder, cast on 24 stitches for the other side of the neck, take up the 28 stitches on the shoulder first made and knit plain for 21 inches. Then knit 2 and purl 2 stitches for 4 inches. Sew up sides, leaving 9 inches for armholes. Finish with 2 rows of single crochet around the neck and 1 row of single crochet around the armholes. Fig. 2 shows the finished sweater, before the sides are sewed together.

Fig. 1

To make the bed sock shown in Fig. 3 use gray or white yarn and cast on 48 stitches on 3 needles, 16 on each. Knit plain and loosely for 20 inches. Decrease by knitting 2 together until only 12 stitches are left. Arrange these on 2 needles, 6 on each and weave together for the toe of the sock as follows: Thread a worsted needle and pass it through 1st stitch * of front knitting needle as if knitting and slip stitch off. Pass through 2d stitch as if purling—leave stitch on. Pull thread through 1st stitch of back needle as if purling, slip stitch off; pull thread through 2d stitch of back needle as if knitting, leave stitch on. Repeat from * until all the stitches are off the needles.

Fig. 2

The following suggestions for knitters are official and worth heeding: In knitting socks, the casting on should not be tight. An otherwise well knitted sock may become useless by a tight cord at the top. It is unnecessary to knot your wool. Join the ends by splicing, or by knitting the ends double for two or three inches. Avoid making a heel with a seam on the sole. Remember, a man may not have a chance to change his socks for many days, and a lump or knot brings a blister. If the blister breaks, blood poisoning may set in and result in the loss of a foot or even of a life. We can not afford to lose our men through negligence or ignorance. Black, dark or bright colors should not be used. Here again lies danger of blood poisoning. Needles should not be too fine for the wool. The knitting should be elastic; if too tightly knitted the sock becomes hard and board-like in use. A foot should measure not less than ten and one-half inches. Sew or tie pairs together; pins and size tags should not be used.

Go through your piece bags and see what you can find that may be used in Red Cross work. Should you have a piece of unbleached muslin one yard square, fold on the bias, and cut, making two bandages (or slings), triangular in shape. Finish raw edges with a narrow hem, fold neatly and fasten with two safety-pins.

Smaller pieces of muslin may be made into four-tailed head bandages. For these use one-yard wide good quality unbleached muslin. Tear eight inches the width of the goods. Fold lengthwise and tear along the crease twelve inches from each end. Old table linen may be used for table napkins. They should be about fourteen inches square when hemmed. If material is purchased, "Indian Head," forty-four inches wide, is suggested. Articles made from old linen may be used in an emergency for surgical dressings. The material should, therefore, be freshly laundered and boiled. Some of the heavy white fabrics which have been used for women's and children's garments are so strong that an out-of-date or outgrown garment might be washed, boiled (to free it from starch) and made into napkins. It is sometimes possible to cut washcloths out of the unworn parts of old Turkish towels or counterpanes. They should be ten inches square when finished. Hot-water bag covers are made thirteen inches by fifteen inches, with a drawstring at the top. The materials used are bleached or unbleached Canton or outing flannel, medium weights.

While all of the articles mentioned should be tied up in packages containing one dozen each, you may have only enough material on hand to make one or two of them, but if your neighbors each make one or two more, by combining your efforts, you can easily make up the required number. Tie packages with tape, wrap up in a clean piece of muslin, sew a plainly written label on the outside and fasten the covering with a few stitches securely taken. Do not use pins as they are apt to rust.

Fig. 3

Every one can do something. If you are unable to make any of the things mentioned, you might tear and cut into small pieces, odds and ends of soft, white cotton, to be used in filling the fracture pillows described in the August number. If you live near a camp, you can furnish cotton or woolen rags with which to clean guns.

SUGAR—4c

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WHY continue to pay big prices and unnecessary profits to dealers, when you can buy better goods from us at nearly half the prices you pay elsewhere.

RUSH your trial order by return mail. It will put you on our permanent list of careful grocery buyers. It will bring you our catalogue and our bargain bulletins. Strike the first blow today in the battle against increasing grocery costs.

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.15	1 Can Campbell's Tomato Soup	.08
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.07	1 Bar American Family Soap	.02
.25	1 Can Sardines, French Style	.14
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THE WIDEAWAKES

A Brotherhood of farm boys

Motto: Plow a straight furrow

CHAS. P. SHOFFNER A. SIDNEY JENKINS
Brotherhood Chieftain Brotherhood Steward

EVERY farm boy should become a member. To join, copy the pledge, write name and address, send it to us, and your name will be enrolled and the button and folder sent you free. There are no dues, no fines, no assessments.

Pledge: I desire to become a member of The Wideawakes, and promise to play fair, to lend a helping hand, to believe in farming, and to have a brotherly love for farm boys everywhere.

The official organ of The Wideawakes is our new illustrated monthly paper, The Country Boy. Every clan and every Wideawake should take it. Send 10 cents in silver or stamps for six months' trial. Don't miss a single issue.

Living Up to Your Name

DEAR BOYS: A bright young man, seventy-five years young, said: "The Wideawakes is certainly a good name for a club. Are the boys like their name?" Well, they are, or the Brotherhood Council is very much mistaken.

There is nothing like having a good name and then living up to it. We want our boys to be wide-awake to every opportunity, and there are opportunities a-plenty for every one who keeps his eyes open. Here are a few we'll list. How about them? 1. Help mother and father to have a real Thanksgiving. 2. Take up some regular duties that will relieve your father or older brothers. The boys in Europe are doing wonders. 3. Learn to conserve. Waste nothing. This will help our soldiers at the front. 4. Ask for dishes made from corn. Use corn syrup, maple syrup, corn bread, gravy instead of butter, and eat vegetables and fruit. Use beef, pork and mutton very sparingly. 5. Tell others of The Wideawakes and how the members are helping save the food supply. 6. Interest some of the older folks in the community playground idea. 7. Get every boy and girl to be a reader of The Country Boy. It will amuse, instruct and enthuse them. 8. Smile and live The Wideawakes' pledge.

There! That may seem a big job, but that's the kind of work worth tackling. Greetings to all. Chas. P. Shoffner, Brotherhood Council, The Farm Journal, Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Walker Knot

By J. M. Drew

When it is desired to have a large, round knot at the end of a rope, what is known to sailors as the Walker knot is often used. The illustrations show how it is formed. The strands are first separated for a distance of five or six inches, and one strand is turned down against the rope and held with the thumb of the left hand so as to form a loop as shown in Fig. 1. The end of this strand, marked A in the cut, is then turned around back of the other strands and through its own loop; see Fig. 2.

The second strand (see B in Figs. 2 and 3) is next turned down to form a loop, the same as the first strand, and its end carried around back of the rope and brought up through both the loop of the first strand and its own loop. The third strand, C, is then turned down to form a loop the same as the others, and its end carried around and brought up through all three of the loops. Fig. 4

Fig. 1

shows how the knot should look at this stage.

To finish the knot, pull the end A, *not* lengthwise of the rope, but at right angles to it, till it is reasonably tight. Do the same with B and then with C. Next, beginning with A again, give each one a little harder pull. Continue this process till the knot is solid, being sure to do all the pulling at right angles to the rope. Now pull each loop or knob of the knot toward the end of the rope as far as it will go. The strands will all appear to come out of the middle of the knot, and you will have a neat, round knot like the one shown in Fig. 5. To make a pretty tassle, comb out the ends of the strands and trim them evenly at the ends. Try this tonight.

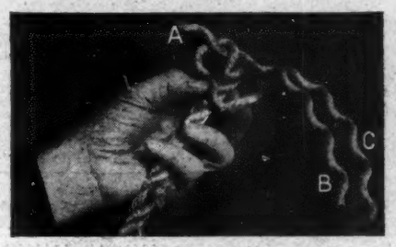

Fig. 2

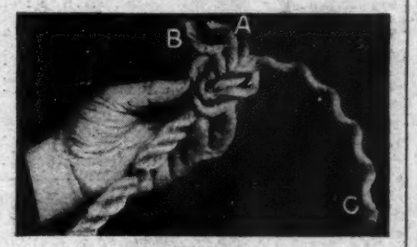

Fig. 3

Fig. 4

Fig. 5

10-Rib Reasons

And how do we account for the added warmth—the greater elasticity and longer wear of 10-rib Mayo Underwear?

10 ribs to the inch instead of 8 gives back the answer.

10-rib knitting must mean a closer weave. And it's plain common sense to see that a closer-knit fabric is bound to be a warmer fabric.

10-rib knitting makes the Mayo fabric a more elastic fabric! 10-rib knitting means greater freedom in your every body movement.

10-rib knitting of Mayo yarn means added durability. For Mayo yarn is stronger. Defies washboard rub and wringer strain.

More proof? Buy Mayo Underwear and get pleasant proof of these and other 10-rib superiorities.

Mayo

Made from Mayo Yarn

WINTER UNDERWEAR for MEN and BOYS

The only medium-priced underwear that's "actually knit in the dollar way".

Men's winter Shirts and Drawers
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All dealers either have or can quickly get for you 10-rib Mayo Underwear

THE MAYO MILLS, Mayodan, N. C.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

The Way To Find Out

[For the Youthful Orators to recite at school]

I never want to go to school,
I'd rather lie right here
Upon the hay, and think about
Some things that are so queer.

I often stroke my kitty's fur
Until she purrs and sings,
Then suddenly right in my arm
There's something kind of stings.

It seems so funny that the moon
Which looks so big and round,
Can stick up in the sky and not
Come tumbling to the ground.

And then there is another thing—
I wish somebody'd tell
Just how the turtle ever gets
Into its funny shell.

And then how can a tadpole—that
Is just a pollywog—
Keep changing all the time until
It gets to be a frog?

There seem to be so many things
I don't know much about,
Perhaps I'd better go to school
And then I can find out!

Harriet Winton Davis, in The Schoolmate.

Brain Bothers

I. Numerical: Whole, the best place in the world. 10-1-2-3, belongs to you. 5-6-9, belongs to us. 4-1-2-7-8-3-10, belongs to everybody.
New York. Werich.

II. Transdeletion:

If the ONE TWO dealer keeps up his price,
Our cold rooms this winter will feel like ice.
New Hampshire. Meno.

III. Charade: FIRST, a well-known ancestor. SECOND, a tiny insect. WHOLE, impenetrable hardness. Cornelia, *New York.*

IV. Word Making: Take a word in the plural which means something unwelcome, and by adding "S" to it make a word in the singular which means something welcome.
New York. Nimbus.

V. Deletion:

Rural clubs are, when one letter's taken away,
A river of India, so they say.
Minnesota. Elliod.

PRIZE OFFERS: Best list, a book. Twenty-five correct solutions win a book. First ten correct answers to No. I, a patriotic emblem. Original puzzles count three toward your book when published. Address, Aunt Clara, The Farm Journal, Philadelphia, Pa.

Answers to September Puzzles

I. Lizard. II. Iola, Oren, Leon, Anna, or any other combination. III. Work, York, pork, fork, Cork. IV. Chaplain; chap, plain. V. Castles in Spain.

August Winners

First ten solvers to No. I: Clifford Constance, Oregon. Ellie, Connecticut. Francis J. Marsh, Massachusetts. Hal C. Justus, Tennessee. Helen Wright, Texas. Isabel Smith, Wisconsin. Jessie Barr, Kansas. John Quill, Virginia. Meno, New Hampshire. Mrs. J. B. Ellis, Texas. Best list: P. Chinn. Twenty-five solutions: Iowa Maid, Janie B., Aunt Freda, Dew, Elim, Florence Stever, Gee, Little Ede, M. A. B., Mrs. E. W. White, Nimbus, S. H. H.

HE: "YOU CAN'T TELL ME WHAT A PANTHER IS, I'LL BET YOU." SHE: "YES, I CAN, A PANTHER IS A MAN THAT MAKES PANTHS"

Honorable mention for complete lists is given to Dan D. Lyon, Della, Delmonte, D. Ross, Gem, John Quill, Little Ede, Minne A. Polis, P. Chinn, S. H. H., Sorreltop, Vesta.

Move the Penny

This is an indoor game that will always find great favor with a company of young people. The whole amusement is afforded by two balls about the size of billiard balls, and a penny. It is necessary to mark out on the tablecloth, with chalk or pencil, a circle about three inches in diameter, and a straight line about two feet from the circle.

Put one ball in the center of the circle and on its top balance a penny. The trick is to bowl from the line with the remaining ball and try to knock the penny out of the ring. Simple as it may seem, it takes a great deal of practise, for nine times out of ten the penny will drop within the circle. The best way to accomplish this is to bowl very slowly, and by knocking the ball very lightly the penny will roll out on the top of the other ball. C. Hessold.

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Warm as Steam Heat

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because it is made with a wool-lining and a wind-proof exterior that keep in the natural warmth of the body and keep cold and wind out. Better than an overcoat, cheaper than a sweater, wears like iron, won't rip, tear or ravel, and washes. Styles—vest, jacket without collar, and jacket with collar. Ask your dealer for

Brown's Beach Jacket

W. W. Brown, Worcester, Mass.

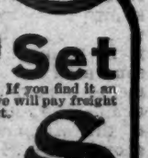
NO MONEY IN ADVANCE

On This 48-Piece Dinner Set

Send no money now. Get this beautiful gold banded Dinner Set. Use it 30 days free. If you find it an unparalleled value send first payment 60 days after arrival. Otherwise ship it back and we will pay freight both ways. If you keep it make first payment in 60 days. Balance in payments 60 days apart.

Your Initial in Gold on Each Piece This beautiful set consists of 48 pieces of Snowy-white Porcelain Ware with Band of Gold around edges and Neat Gold Stripe Decoration. Beautiful Old English Initials are also in Gold to harmonize perfectly. The 48 pieces are 6 Dinner Plates, 9½ in.—6 Breakfast Plates, 7⅞ in.—6 New Style Deep Soup Coupes (not old style soup plates)—6 Tea Cups—6 Saucers—6 Fruit or Sauce Dishes—6 Butter Dishes—1 Deep Vegetable Dish, 9¾ in.—1 Meat Platter, 11½ in.—1 Meat Platter, 9¾ in.—1 Sugar Bowl and Cover (2 pieces) and 1 Cream Pitcher. Every piece of full size for family use. Shipped from our Chicago warehouse.

Order by No. 523MA6. Price $3.98. No money in advance. Pay 65c in 60 days. Payments of 65c every two months. Be sure to state initial wanted.



This letter shows exact size and style on dishes

Free Bargain Catalog 454 page book showing thousands of amazing bargains in Furniture, Stoves, Ranges, Carpets, Dishes, Sewing Machines, etc., as well as Engines, Separators and other farm necessities. 30 days' free trial and a year to pay for anything you send for. No C. O. D. No deposit. Catalog is sent free. A post card brings it.

THE HARTMAN COMPANY, 4044 LaSalle Street, Dept. 871 CHICAGO

YOUNG FOLKS' SKETCH CLUB

Object: To train the eyes and hands of our children. To join: Send a sketch of the month's special subject

DEAR MEMBERS: As usual, the September study of "A Branch of Leaves" brought out some excellent work. There is still some difficulty in getting our members to use a soft pencil for shading. This is necessary if you want your work to look well. The prizes were awarded as follows: First, Mildred E. Kimble. Second, Wayne LeRoy Dir. Third, Letha House. Fourth, Phrocene Hamilton. Special award, Astrid Okerlund. Honorable mention, Emily Dymacek, Frank Ahearn, Elizabeth Jedlik, David B. Harrison and Gladys Eldridge.

Special subject for November, "A New Year's Card." The sketches must be five inches wide by three inches high. Draw and shade in lead-pencil and see that they reach us by November 18. One $1, one fifty-cent and two twenty-five-cent prizes will be awarded.

Kurlie-Q Sketches

We received many more Kurlie-Q sketches than we did of the regular subject. This shows the interest in the Kurlie-Q's. Nevertheless, we want our members also to work on the special subject. The prizes this month were awarded as follows: First, Ralph Shitsman. Second, Geo. R. Clark. Third, Mary Mills. Honorable mention to all whose drawings are reproduced. Here is the new Kurlie-Q. Make an outline sketch, either in pencil or ink and use this Kurlie-Q as part of the outline. Sketch can be of any size and any subject, and must reach us by November 18. One fifty-cent and two twenty-five-cent awards will be made. Send all sketches to Young Folks' Sketch Club, The Farm Journal, Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

1. Ralph Shitsman, prize winner. 2. Geo. R. Clark, prize winner. 3. Mary Mills, prize winner. 4. Ethel Mullins. 5. Robert Waltz. 6. Irwin Klorig. 7. H. L. Higgins. 8. Louis E. Fry. 9. Emma B. Covington. 10. Edna May Pease

Honor Birthday Record

For all Our Folks of seventy-five or over

DEAR FRIENDS: Now and then one of our loved ones will say, "I'm old; I don't amount to much any more." It is a great mistake even to think of such a thing. We know of a woman of eighty-four, crippled so badly she can not leave her room, yet she is always happy and cheerful and is an inspiration to the entire big household.

It is to our old folks that we look for advice and comfort.

If you are seventy-five or over, send in your name, address and date of birth and be enrolled on the Honor Birthday Record.

Affectionately yours,
The Farm Journal.

Help the family purse by resoling the shoes with

FLEXOAK

LEATHER SOLE

The Perfect Shoe Sole

Don't make a blind request for shoe soles when resoling the family shoes. If you do not specifically ask for FLEXOAK Leather Soles, you cannot be sure of getting "The Perfect Shoe Sole." Ask for FLEXOAK Leather Soles so that you will be assured long wear, dry feet and comfort.

Every sole is cut from a hide that has been specially tanned for shoe sole purposes—tanned by the Flexoak process—perfected through forty years of labor, research and experiment. The one aim and object being *shoe sole quality.*

FLEXOAK Leather Soles are compact, tough, solid, tight. On the feet they are flexible yet supporting, non-burning. All this because they are tanned with the one object in view of producing shoe soles that will have these qualities.

Each pair of FLEXOAK Leather Soles comes in a carton. Read the carton. Look for the trade mark on the carton and stamped deeply in every sole.

How to Buy FLEXOAK Leather Soles

The dealer or repair man will be glad to sell you FLEXOAK Leather Soles. He knows that at last he can offer you a sole that eliminates for all time the guesswork in the selling and for *you*, the buying of shoe soles.

There are three members of the FLEXOAK family—each at a different price—each the utmost value for the money. There is a price to fit every purse—a sole to fit every shoe. The finest of these is the five-star (marked thus—★★★★★ on the sole and on the carton).

SPECIAL OFFER. If your dealer has not yet been supplied, we will gladly send a pair of men's five-star, postpaid upon receipt of a dollar bill. Mention color—either black or tan, and size of shoes.

FLEXOAK Full Soles have "backbone." They support the arch of the foot—preventing Flat Foot. To fit all sizes of men's shoes. Two colors—Black and Tan.

FLEXOAK Heels. Everything said here about FLEXOAK Leather Soles can be said, with equal force, of FLEXOAK Leather Heel Treads. All sizes, two colors—Black and Tan.

The next time you buy new shoes, look for the FLEXOAK trade mark on the soles. When you see it, you may be sure that you have "The Perfect Shoe Sole."

C. G. FLECKENSTEIN CO.
Muskegon, Michigan

Power Perplexities

A department for problems relating to farm tractors, motors and engines

"NOBODY told me these things and I had owned three cars," says R. O. Allen in a personal letter to this department, "and used them partly up before I came to a full realization of what a man might do to keep his car in good condition in other ways than merely keeping the motor right. Experience taught me things that are not mentioned in books. Here, for instance, are some things I learned last year:

I wanted to fasten a flag on each side of the radiator, so I stuck a piece of wire in through one of the radiator openings and out through another. The curved, rough side of that wire cut through the paper-thin side of one of the radiator cells and produced a leak of serious dimensions. I had not known before how extremely thin those little radiator partitions are. I tried soldering the cell full, but the solder only filled up the ends or openings and that merely passed the leak on to the next cell. By pouring the water into the top with some of a preparation made for the purpose, I stopped the leak temporarily, but in the end I had to send radiator to a factory and have it repaired.

Here's one of Our Folks who believes in driving his auto when he isn't driving it. So he has rigged up a friction drive—and the buzz saw does the rest. Watch that wood-pile grow!

I had the car overhauled, and a good deal of waste was no doubt used in wiping out the inside of the parts. The lint from this waste, when I began to use the car, was taken up by the oil and picked up by the oil strainer, with the result that the strainer soon filled up so tightly that no oil would go through it, and it required the application of gasoline under air pressure to clean it out.

My experience with wax has been mighty satisfactory. I cleaned up a two-year-old car that had never been repainted or varnished and applied the wax, and after two or three applications people wanted to know what I had done, and if I had a new car or had repainted the old one. The wax builds up on itself, coat upon coat, and increases in depth. Dust and mud splashes wipe off and many a washing is saved. The rather dingy brownish cast of the hood turns back to the original black.

The secret of success with wax seems to be, first, getting the car clean at the start, and, second, applying the wax itself evenly.

I fussed a good deal with the doors of my car (trying to keep them adjusted so they would catch easily and yet open freely) before I found out that at the shop where they make and repair carriages, a woodworker would fix the doors and fix them right without using more than fifty cents' worth of time. In the same way a man who does the upholstery work on carriages has prevented a little hole or a started break in the leather or slip covers from becoming an eyesore, by repairing it at the start."

Over in England they call a tractor an "agrimotor."

It doesn't pay to be stingy with the hard-oil; keep the bearing cups using this oil well filled.

Power costs money. Why waste it by using slipping belting to run your machinery, even if it is only a washing-machine or a corn-sheller? Buy good belting and avoid loss. Consult our power expert.

To aid in starting the auto in cold weather lay a heavy cloth over the carbureter and manifold, and pour hot water on it. Leave the cloth on for a few minutes, but be very careful not to let any water get into the carbureter and thence into the gasoline. Another way—and safer—is to use a hot iron instead of a hot-water cloth.

Glycerine, alcohol and water is the standard anti-freezing mixture for radiators in cold weather. But it's expensive these war times, and it always has been more or less unsatisfactory—the glycerine gums things up, and the alcohol injures the rubber fittings, besides having a tendency to evaporate unexpectedly. The *best* way—but, alas, it is more trouble!—is to empty the water system when not using the motor, and fill it with boiling water when you start. And the hot water *aids* you to start.

If an automobile is used only occasionally during the winter, the wheels should be supported by jacks and the tires should be partially deflated. The tires should be kept from grease and moisture, as grease is injurious to the rubber and the moisture to the fabric. If the car is laid up for the winter, the tires should be removed. Cuts in the rubber should be repaired in order that moisture may not enter the fabric. The tires should be wrapped in paper or burlap to keep them as dry as possible and to protect them from sunlight. They should be placed in a dry room with the temperature ranging between 40° and 65°. Inner tubes should always be removed, or they deteriorate, and be either deflated or rolled loosely with a slight air pressure left in them. The tubes should then be given the same care as the tires.

An Ohio farmer gives the following as one day's work of the truck owned by him: "Left home at 5 a. m. with a load of twelve hogs and made a run of twenty-seven miles to the Cincinnati stock-yards. From the yards I went to the milling company and took on a load of feed and delivered it thirty-five miles out in the country. There I took on a load of fifty fence-posts and the wire, and drove back ten miles to the starting point, arriving there at 5 p. m. Two hours were spent in Cincinnati for dinner and to put on a gasket, so that the actual working time was ten hours.

[Our "trouble man"—a trained expert—will be glad to answer any questions relating to automobiles, gas-engines or power on the farm. If a quick answer by mail is wanted, enclose a stamped addressed envelope. Address, William Walton, care of The Farm Journal, Philadelphia, Pa.]

Rules Suspended

By Walt Mason

I think I am a modest man—I be as modest as I can. I do not boast about my home, which has a high, majestic dome, and chromos hanging on the wall, which are Old Masters, one and all. The "Yard of Roses" you'll see there, and George upon the Delaware, and Noah landing from the Ark, and other works which hit the mark. I do not boast about my books, which you will find in shelves and nooks. The leaders of the world of thought are all among the books I've bought; I have them all, a noble host, but I don't stand around and boast. I do not boast of deeds I've done, of things achieved, of prizes won. I've always viewed with wrath and scorn the man who thus would toot his horn, for if in aught we may excel, the world will know it very well. I try to be, from day to day, an unassuming, modest jay; but when I talk about my car, and how she hustles, near and far, and climbs the steepest hills on high, and makes the dust and gravel fly, no stranger, hearing me, would think that I'm a meek and humble gink.

[Copyright by The George Matthew Adams Service.]

GIVEN Stem wind and set watch, guaranteed 5 years, for selling 25 art and religious pictures or 25 pkgs. post cards at 10c each. Order your choice.
GATES MFG. CO., Dept. 410 Chicago

Snug Comfort for Tired Feet
A seasonable gift for the army or navy man
Parker's Arctic Socks
Reg. in U. S. Pat. Off.

Warm, restful, healthful, for bed-chamber, bath, sickroom. Easier than stiff-soled slippers. Worn in rubber boots absorb perspiration. Made of knitted fabric lined with soft wool fleece. Washable, unshrinkable. *Parker's name in every pair.* In all sizes at dealers or sent postpaid for 50c a pair.
J. H. PARKER CO., Dept. G, 25 James St., Malden, Mass.

AGENTS— KEROSENE (COAL OIL) BURNER
Makes Any Stove a Gas Stove
Free Sample to Workers

Makes its own gas from Kerosene (coal oil). Gives every home a gas stove. Absolutely safe. Cheapest fuel known. Agents just coining money. Women wild about it. No coal or ashes to carry. No more danger from gasoline.
Wonderful Labor Saver
Safe, Clean, Odorless, Cheap
Every home a prospect. Low price makes quick sales. Easy to carry and demonstrate. Big profits. Your territory is open. Write today. Thomas Burner Co., 3549 Gay St., Dayton, Ohio

Of course you wash your face every morning—inside as well as outside. Your teeth need that daily brushing to keep them clean.

You can't eat clean food if your teeth are not clean.

Colgate's makes your mouth feel as fresh and clean as a summer day after a shower.

Colgate's is so easy to use, and you are sure to like both its taste and the good results it brings.

Sold everywhere—or a trial tube sent for 6c.

COLGATE & CO.
Dept. 88
199 Fulton Street, New York

Makers of Cashmere Bouquet Soap—luxurious—lasting—refined

FAMILY DOCTOR

By Dr. F. W. St. John

SNORING or breathing noisily during sleep is common. It is also very disagreeable so far as other people are concerned. The causes of snoring are many. In the adult it is often due to excessive fatigue. The patient lies on his back with the mouth open and the tongue then drops backward. This interferes with the free passage of air to the lungs and causes snoring. In fact, in nearly all cases snoring is caused by mouth breathing.

In children, mouth breathing is often the result of enlarged tonsils, adenoids, nasal polypi, etc. Other causes in both young and old are enlargement of the bones forming the air passages of the nose, so-called hypertrophy of some of the thin bones forming the nasal passages, or fracture of some of these bones with the displacement caused thereby. Stertorous breathing, which is akin to snoring, occurs during the coma of apoplexy, diabetes, uræmia, and from blows on the head.

Treatment depends, of course, upon the underlying cause. Where there is no obstruction in the passages, lying on the side will usually prevent snoring. In other cases a handkerchief tied over the head and passed under the chin to keep the lower jaw from sagging will stop the trouble. If one turns unconsciously upon the back when asleep, try tying a twisted cloth around the body, with a large knot tied so that when the patient turns upon the back it will waken him. Snoring caused by abnormalities of the passages such as enlarged tonsils, adenoids, etc., can only be relieved by surgery. Regarding the necessity of operating upon the enlarged tonsils and the removal of adenoids, in the case of the former they sometimes do no harm. The latter are practically always the source of trouble.

A piece of glass somewhat larger than the top of a tumbler is used for the foundation of this medicine glass cover. The top is done in single crochet stitch (using coarse cotton), beginning with a ring made of five chain stitches. The last row is made like a casing, through which is run the cord that draws it over the glass; a crocheted ring forms the handle.

[Medical inquiries from Our Folks may be submitted and will be answered in the paper, each in its turn, if of interest to the general reader. All inquiries will be acknowledged and advice given promptly and confidentially. Address, "Family Doctor Department," this office.]

'Twas Ever Thus

By Walt Mason

When I am well I josh the doc, and say his pills are made of chalk, which never cured a human ache; that all his science is a fake. I roast him bitterly because he is too handy with his saws, and seems so anxious to remove one's backbone from its old-time groove. But when my organs all go wrong, and I'm no longer hale and strong, but doubled up with grievous pains, clear from my fetlock to my brains, the doctor is my only hope; I clamor for his pills and dope. And if he brings his saw and spade, and says he thinks he'll have to wade all through my system with the same, I say, "Go on and hew my frame!" And when I'm lying on my bed, with poultices upon my head, I murmur softly to the nurse, "The good old doc no more I'll curse! His science kept me from the grave, and after this I will behave." But when I'm on my feet once more, I hang around the corner store, and say, "The doctor is a fake who couldn't shoo away an ache." Thus, when our cares have taken wings, we hoot and jeer at solemn things.

[Copyright by The George Matthew Adams Service.]

Uncle Sam's Fighting Boys Wear IRONCLAD KHAKI

You men and women of his "home guard" should wear this patriotic economy cloth, too. It's fast sulphur dyed and wears like leather.

SHIRTS, PANTS AND OVERALLS made of the genuine Ironclad Khaki (the kind Uncle Sam uses) carry the yellow "army" label, like the above. LOOK for it in the garment before you buy.

Write today for free samples of Ironclad Khaki Cloth, and Miss Ironclad Khaki, the kid glove finish ladies' overall cloth.

Garments on sale by dealers—everywhere

FRANKLIN MANUFACTURING CO.
Manufacturers of Cloth Only
123 Market Place - Baltimore, Md.

Thirty Six Separate Poisons

AT a meeting of the Royal Society of Medicine of Great Britain the speakers listed *thirty six separate poisons which are generated by the decaying waste matter in the lower intestines of a constipated person.* These poisons cause a multitude of serious disorders. *Constipation is dangerous.*

The Nujol treatment for constipation has the hearty endorsement of eminent medical authority.

Nujol protects the system against the irritating and dangerous poisons generated by constipation. At the same time the effective lubrication of the bowels and the softening of the bowel contents by Nujol enables the body to rid itself of the accumulated mass of decaying matter that poisons the whole system. The healing qualities of Nujol help the bowels to regain normal activity.

Nujol is neither a drug nor irritant, is not absorbed into the system, is not habit forming, does not upset the stomach nor interfere with the process of digestion. Nujol is pleasant to take, is not weakening when taken in large quantities. It is equally suitable for children and adults.

Send for booklet on Nujol and its uses. Insist on the genuine. There is no other product like Nujol.

In bottles bearing the Nujol trade-mark only—never in bulk.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(New Jersey)
Bayonne New Jersey

10 Nights FREE TRIAL OF LAMP

Agents Cash in on This

U. S. Government reports show mantle oil light 4 times more efficient than ordinary lamps. The Daylite makes light whiter and brighter than gas or electricity from kerosene (coal oil) at one-fourth the cost. Uses wick—lighted same as ordinary lamp. No smoke, dirt or odor—cannot explode. Pays for itself in few months on oil saving.

No salesmanship necessary—simply place the lamp in neighbors' homes a few nights—no talking required; they sell themselves. Five out of six buy the Daylite the minute they see it. Big, Free Catalog, giving full particulars.

WRITE NOW FOR LAMP—FREE for ten nights' trial. Men with rigs and autos making $6 to $15 a day. Tell us if you can put in all or part of your time, your age, occupation, territory you want and when you can start.

DAYLITE COMPANY 333 Daylite Building, Chicago, Illinois

How to Get $4 and $4.50 Shoes for $3

Buy shoes from our catalog. Perfect fit, style comfort and wear guaranteed. 26 styles to choose from. All sizes. You save the middlemen's profits. Factory efficiency and concentration on this one line of women's fine shoes make it possible for you to buy

The BOND Shoe

for only $3 when all others are going up. Catalog written by a woman, tells just what women want to know about shoes.

Bond Shoes cannot be purchased from retailers, but are sold exclusively by mail. Wouldn't you like to save from $1.00 to $1.50 on the next pair of shoes you buy?

Then mail coupon below or write postal for this wonderful shoe catalog which is free to all women. Do it today.

THE BOND SHOE MAKERS
Dept. F, P. O. Box 654, Cincinnati, O.

Mail your free shoe catalog which tells how to save money and yet wear better shoes.

Name_____

Street Address_____

Post Office_____ State_____

FINGER BOARD

"To Him who sends the north wind
Unending praises be;
But God have mercy on his soul
Who sets the war wind free."

Along with bookkeeping study out-of-debt keeping.

A critter's a critter and you can't beat human sense into its head with a club.

"Let George do it" was for some time a popular slang expression. Nowadays, when a reduction in food prices is being urged, everybody is disposed to say, "Let the farmer do it."

"Here they come!"—to grandpa's for Thanksgiving. Last year they arrived in an auto. Next year——!!

The most dangerous thing on the farm is the hard-cider barrel. As soon as cider ceases to be strictly sweet, put it away where it won't tempt anybody, and see that it makes vinegar rather than drunkards.

Some farmers hesitate to plant sweet clover on their farms for fear they will have difficulty in eradicating it when the fields are planted to other crops. The results obtained annually by hundreds of farmers are sufficient proof that there is no foundation for such fear.

Baffling Mystery Story
Begins in December
$500 Cash for Solutions

WE offer $500 in cash prizes to Our Folks who read the story and guess the correct ending. "The Double-Walled Secret" is such an intensely interesting mystery story that we warn you not to begin reading it until the chores are finished—or the stock may suffer!

Some other good things that you will find in the December Farm Journal are:

"Making Eggs Without Wheat."
"When Santa Claus Hid His Face."
"Harvesting the Ice Crop."
"The Farmer's Office."
"Selling Stumps"—for real money.
"Holiday Decorations, Cakes and Candies."

The new federal law known as the Standard Container Act goes into effect this month. It prescribes standard sizes for fruit and vegetable baskets and boxes. On and after November 1, it is unlawful to manufacture or sell for shipment or to ship in interstate commerce, either empty or filled containers that do not conform to the requirements set forth in the law—even though they are marked "short package." The Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., will send a set of instructions and standard dimensions to all who request them.

Everybody naturally wants to hear the best music

If you had your choice of attending two concerts—the greatest artists in all the world appearing at one, some little-known artists at the other—which would you choose? You would quickly decide to hear the renowned artists who are famous for their superb interpretations. And this is exactly the reason why the Victrola is the instrument for your home.

The greatest artists of all the world make records for the Victrola exclusively: Caruso, Alda, Braslau, Calvé, Culp, de Gogorza, De Luca, Elman, Farrar, Gadski, Galli-Curci, Garrison, Gluck, Hempel, Homer, Journet, Kline, Kreisler, Marsh, Martinelli, McCormack, Melba, Paderewski, Powell, Ruffo, Schumann-Heink, Scotti, Sembrich, Tetrazzini, Whitehill, Williams, Witherspoon, Zimbalist.

There are Victors and Victrolas in great variety of styles from $10 to $400, and there are Victor dealers everywhere who will gladly demonstrate them and play your favorite music for you. Ask to hear the Saenger Voice Culture Records.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.

New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 1st of each month

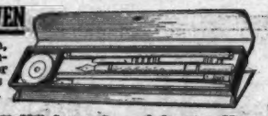
Victor Supremacy

"Victrola" is the Registered Trade-mark of the Victor Talking Machine Company designating the products of this Company only. **Warning:** The use of the word Victrola upon or in the promotion or sale of any other Talking Machine or Phonograph products is misleading and illegal.

To insure Victor quality, always look for the famous trademark, "His Master's Voice." It is on all genuine products of the Victor Talking Machine Company

Victrola XVII, $250
Victrola XVII, electric, $300
Mahogany or oak

School Box GIVEN



with Fountain Pen, Pencils, Knife, Penholder, Eraser, for selling 15 packages Bluine at 10c each. Write for Bluine.

Bluine Mfg. Co., 252 Mill Street, Concord Junction, Mass.

WHITE FLAME

BURNERS make your old kerosene lamps and lanterns give a brilliant white light better than electricity or gas. Doubles your light. Saves oil. **No Mantle to Break.** Guaranteed Safe and Reliable. Delights every user. Send now for complete sample postpaid 35 cts., stamps or coin. 3 for $1. **Money Back If Not Satisfactory. Live Representatives Wanted. Exclusive Territory.**

White Flame Light Co., 62 Clark Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Or for Butchering

You can save food waste and you can make your hogs more valuable, by using an

"ENTERPRISE" Meat-and-Food Chopper

Its keen four-bladed steel knife, revolving against the inner surface of a perforated steel plate, chops up all kinds of kitchen left-overs into palatable and digestible dishes; and it is the chopper that cuts sausage meat without tearing, mangling or squeezing out the juices—making appetizing, delicious and nutritious sausage.

No. 5 Family Size Chopper, $2.50

Larger sizes from $3.75 up. Insist on having the "Enterprise" Knife-and-Plate machine.

Send 4c stamps for book of "War-time Recipes" by Marion Harris Neil.

Hog Killing at Home

means extra profit for you in pork products sold in the market; or household economy by using up all edible parts.

"ENTERPRISE" Sausage Stuffer and Lard Press

has the Patented Corrugated Spout, preventing air from entering the casings and thus saving the sausage from spoilage. Cylinder Bored True—plate can't jam or give any trouble in operation. Strainer has broad lips, making handling easy and safe.

4 quart size, Japanned, $10.00

10 sizes and styles. 2 to 8 qts. Japanned or tinned.

Your dealer can supply you

This book, "How to Make Money With Hogs," by F. D. Coburn, former Sec'y Kansas Dept. of Agriculture, contains authoritative information on Hog Raising and Pork Products. Sent for 10c in stamps.

Look for the name "Enterprise." It is your protection when buying Choppers and Stuffers that SAVE and LAST.

THE ENTERPRISE MFG. CO. OF PA.
Department 98 PHILADELPHIA

ODD MENTION

Full red the furnace fires must glow
That melt the ore of mortal kind:
The mills of God are grinding slow,
But ah, how close they grind!

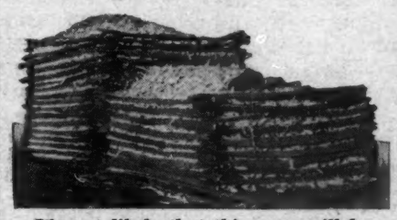
The dullest jack-knife may often be found on the farm where there is the finest grindstone. Let's go out and grind ours right now!

The man who says he loves his home won't bank it up with horse manure to keep out frost,—if he means what he says.

Contributions invited from all persons possessing gumption and knowledge, who know what's what and who can stop after they have said it.

The road sign, "Don't drive in the same track and make a rut," is not put up just for the looks of it. Pay some attention to it, and help to lower the taxes a bit.

Owing to the increasing difficulty of getting help in the house, the baker stops at a great many more farmhouses than he formerly did. We have nothing against the baker, but he doesn't make the kind of bread that mother used to bake.



It's not likely that this corn will be hoarded. The owner can't afford to hoard in such a crib as this

One of Our Folks says that he learned how to hang his barn doors by looking at an illustration in an advertisement. There's a lesson in every one of the advertisements in our columns. If you can't find your needs there, write us. We have an index that covers every article manufactured in the United States.

When any of Our Folks are in Philadelphia, be sure to drop in to see us. If any of our young men are assigned to duty at the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, we should be glad to be of any possible assistance to them. Tell the boys to ask, either in person or by telephone, for Mr. Kirkpatrick, who will gladly make them feel at home.

Young Cully Vater came over to our place the other morning and said he was going to the city. It seems that his father had enough money to buy a litter carrier, but he loaned it to a fellow down the road to help buy an automobile. Cully's father will get his interest all right, but the boy knows that there is an easier way to look after the stable containing twenty cows, and he is sick of the dairy business. So, away he goes to the city. Do you blame him?

A friend in Minnesota says: "Here is 'the missing link.' From a small steel rod have the blacksmith make a chain link after the form suggested in the cut.

Then when you break a chain you will not have to leave work to make a trip to the blacksmith shop. The parts can be pulled apart to admit the links of any size of chain. It would be well to have several of such links made of varying sizes of rod so that one may be on hand to meet any strain required." Thank you! We'll save the idea for use on that Experimental Farm.

PATENTS Write for "How to Obtain a Patent," "List of Inventions Wanted," $1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions. Send sketch for free opinion as to patentability. Our four books sent free. **VICTOR J. EVANS & CO., 730 Ninth, Washington, D.C.**

Your Boy In Khaki

will find many occasions when he will appreciate having a bottle of Absorbine, Jr., handy. After a hard day's work or a long hike Absorbine, Jr., will give him the much needed relief. Of course he is too proud to respond to "sick call" with only a stiff shoulder or sore, aching arms and legs.

Absorbine Jr.
THE ANTISEPTIC LINIMENT

acts quickly and effectively on tired, strained muscles. It is preferred by athletic trainers everywhere because it is so dependable in eliminating stiffness and reducing inflammation. If *he* has ever been in college athletics he knows Absorbine, Jr. It is *the* liniment that may be applied to cuts and wounds. It is an

Antiseptic and Germicide

and cleanses as well as heals. Absorbine, Jr., may be rubbed freely on all irritated parts—kneaded into that sore instep or applied to a shoulder chafed from carrying a gun.

It is highly concentrated and only a few drops are required at an application.

Send *him* a bottle today.

$1.00 a bottle at druggists or mailed anywhere upon receipt of price.

A LIBERAL TRIAL BOTTLE will be sent postpaid upon receipt of 10c in stamps.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F.
93 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

Are You a Shooter?

Then see that your outfit includes a plentiful supply of 3-in-One oil. Nothing like it to keep a gun in fine shooting condition. Oils lock, trigger, ejector and break-joint perfectly. Cleans the barrel of burned black powder residue. Prevents leading and pitting. Also keeps a fine polish on stock and fore-end.

3-in-One oil

contains no acid or grease. Never gums or dries out. All big gun makers use and recommend 3-in-One oil. Hardware, sporting goods, drug and general stores sell it. Three sizes: 1 oz. bottle, 15c; 3 oz., 25c; 8 oz., (½ pt.) 50c. Also in Handy Oil Cans, 3½ oz., 25c. If your dealer hasn't these cans, we will send you one by parcel post, full of good 3-in-One, for 30c.

FREE—Write for a generous free sample and the 3-in-One Dictionary.

THREE-IN-ONE OIL CO.
165 KEG, Broadway, New York

Here is the Chance of a Life-Time to Make Money

If ever a farmer had a chance to make money, this winter is the time. Many farmers have been making money every winter with American Saw Mills, but never before have farmers been offered such an opportunity to make money with them as at present. The demand for lumber of all kinds will be unprecedented. Prices have been going up and up. They are already 50% higher than a year ago. What they will be next spring, no one knows.

All Kinds of Lumber Will be Needed

and especially plain, ordinary lumber such as any farmer can turn out easily with an American Saw Mill.

The demand for lumber is two-fold—the need of the Government for lumber for war purposes, which will be over 2 billion feet; the need of every community for more barns and other buildings for storing the extra large crops that must be raised from now on.

If You Have Any Timber at All on Your Place

turn those trees into money by getting an American Saw Mill and sawing them into lumber. Figure out what those spruces, oaks, hemlocks, chestnuts and maples out in the back lot will bring in. The average 16-foot log, 14 inches thick, will make 100 feet of good lumber. Here are some recent prices—lowest to highest, according to quality—for you to think over:

Ash . . .	$30.00—$90.00	Maple . .	$28.00—$ 70.00
Birch . . .	$28.00—$79.00	Oak (Plain)	$30.00—$ 78.00
Beech . .	$27.00—$46.00	Pine . . .	$32.00—$144.00
Chestnut .	$30.00—$60.00	Spruce . .	$26.50—$ 46.50

You Will be Doing a Patriotic Service

Besides the big profits to be made out of the lumber, you will be doing a patriotic service—first, in supplying yourself and neighbors with the lumber so they need not draw on the country's regular supply; and, secondly, you will be enlarging the country's tillable acreage and increasing the crops.

No doubt you, yourself, are or will be needing new buildings. You can save enough on the cost of your new barn to pay for the American Mill twice over.

Your Neighbors Will Also be Needing Lumber

and it will be more convenient for them to buy it from you than to send away for it. You can also take your American Mill up into their wood lots and saw their timber for them. The sale of the sawdust and the cord wood from slabs and branches will pay most, if not all, of your expenses. One farmer writes that he has made enough at sawing lumber for a neighbor's barn to pay for his mill and farm engine and have $400 profit. (Name on request.) It does not make a bit of difference whether you ever ran a saw mill before. Any farmer can operate an American Saw Mill and make money with it right away.

What Two Farmers Say

These two letters are typical of the many we are receiving right along:

"We have completed another winter's cut with our American No. 2 Mill and it has stood by us in good shape. We have cut over 400,000 feet of lumber, mostly inch and small-dimension stuff, out of spruce logs. We did the work in 41 days, making an average cut per day of about 10,000 feet. The Variable Friction Feed cannot be beat."

"I had no previous experience but had no trouble in setting up or operating the mill, and can say that the saw stands up well and runs fine and my customers are well satisfied. In the past nine months I have cut 100,000 feet of lumber at a profit sufficient to pay for my mill and leave me $160 to the good. Your mill is simple, strong and perfectly reliable."

American Saw Mills are simple and easy to operate, even for a beginner. They are so strong and well built, it is almost impossible to injure them. The Variable Friction Feed—an exclusive feature—makes them the simplest and easiest to control. You can start, stop or reverse the mill, speed up or slow down with one lever. American Mills are recognized as the "standard of quality" and are sold with the broadest possible guaranty. They turn out good, clean lumber, and a lot of it for the horse-power used. With an 8-H. P. gasoline engine you can saw anywhere from 1500 to 2500 feet per day. American Saw Mills have always been money makers for farmers, for they saw the most lumber at lowest cost.

Send Coupon for Our Free Book

and see just how other farmers have been making money with their American Mills and what they think about it.

American Saw Mill Machinery Co.

Specialists in Saw Mills of Any Size or Capacity

1382 Hudson Terminal Building New York City

Please send me free book, "Making Money Off the Wood Lot." This request places me under no obligation or expense.

Name _____

Address _____

_____

"American" Mills Saw the Most Lumber With the Least Power—Read the Reason

Mail Coupon for Free Booklet

The nearest of these distributors will supply you promptly

Chicago—American Saw Mill Mchy. Co., 162 No. Clinton St.
Seattle, Wash.—Higgins Machinery Co.
Portland, Ore.—Portland Machinery Co.
San Francisco, Calif.—Joshua Hendy Iron Works
Los Angeles, Calif.—Herberts Mchy. & Supply Co.
Salt Lake City, Utah—Landes & Co.
Duluth, Minn.—Duluth Machinery Co.
St. Louis, Mo.—Brown-McDonald Mchy. Co.
Memphis, Tenn.—Riechman-Crosby Co.
Little Rock, Ark.—Theo. Cox & Son Mchy. Co.
Montgomery, Ala.—Lum Machinery & Supply Co.
Mobile, Ala.—Turner Supply Co.
New Orleans, La.—A. Baldwin & Co., Ltd.
Monroe, La.—Weeks Supply Co.
Houston, Texas—Peden Iron & Steel Co.